

# The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

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July 22, 1915, Temperature 6 a.m. 81 2 p.m. 88  
Humidity 87 70

July 22, 1915, Temperature 6 a.m. 80 2 p.m. 85  
Humidity 88 74

WEATHER FORECAST  
FINE  
Barometer 29.80

2976 日一十月六

THURSDAY, JULY 22, 1915.

四拜禮 號二十月七年七英 SINGLES COPY 10 CENTS  
436 PER ANNUM

## TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS

### AUSTRIAN PRISONERS' FRIGHTFUL ADMISSION.

### GERMANS MASSACRE FIVE THOUSAND RUSSIAN PRISONERS.

### Cardiff Miners Ratify Yesterday's Agreement.

### ANOTHER OF COMMANDER MAX HORTON'S EXPLOITS.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

### COMMANDER MAX HORTON IN THE BALTIC.

July 21, 4.40 p.m.  
In the House of Commons Dr. Macnamara, Financial Secretary to the Admiralty, announced that it was Commander Max Horton, D. S. O. who successfully torpedoed the German battleship *Pommern* (13,000 tons, built 1907) in the Baltic on the 2nd. (cheers).

### THE WELSH COAL MINERS.

July 21, 1.55 p.m.  
At Cardiff, a conference of the Miners' delegates overwhelmingly ratified yesterday's agreement.

### RUSSIAN COMMUNIQUE.

### GERMANS SHOOT 5,000 RUSSIAN PRISONERS.

July 21, 11.45 a.m.  
According to a Petrograd communique Austrian prisoners, taken near Cholm, declare that the Germans shot 5,000 Russian prisoners at Rawa-Ruska. Austrian soldiers, who arrived as reinforcements, saw a large cemetery wherein these martyrs are buried.

[In the event of telegrams arriving too late for insertion on this page they will be found on the Extra.]

## EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

### FRENCH SUCCESSFUL AIR RAIDS.

July 20, 4.55 p.m.  
Reuter's correspondent at Paris says that two highly successful air raids are reported in the official despatches. Six aeroplanes dropped eleven heavy bombs on Colmar railway station, causing great damage. No bombs touched the town. Four aeroplanes bombed Chalange railway junction to the south of Vionzier and dropped forty-eight projectiles.

## WAR TELEGRAMS.

### A REMARKABLE AIR DUEL.

July 20, 4.55 p.m.  
Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd says that a remarkable air duel is reported between the giant Russian aeroplane, an *Iliamoumouretz*, and three German machines. One of the latter was severely damaged and all were beaten off, the *Iliamoumouretz* safely returning to headquarters although she had many shot-holes.

### CIVIL SERVICE RETRENCHMENTS.

July 20, 4.55 p.m.  
In the House of Commons Mr. Asquith announced the appointment of a Committee to enquire as to what savings are possible in the Civil Service.

Later, 9.20 p.m.  
Mr. Asquith, referring to retrenchment, declared that some waste had been inevitable during the campaign, which they had not foreseen would be so gigantic; but Mr. McKenna, Earl Kitchener and Mr. Balfour would see it reduced to the minimum.

### THE WELSH COAL MINERS.

July 20, 4.55 p.m.  
A message from Cardiff says that the work of Mr. Lloyd George and others is bearing fruit. The miners and employers, in the afternoon, are conferring separately on the revised terms, while a conference of delegates is summoned for to-morrow, which is a most important step forward.

Mr. Lloyd George has definitely decided to address the delegates and will probably speak in the Welsh language.

Everything now depends on the spirit with which the men regard the terms, which will give them nearly all they asked for. Mr. Lloyd George to-night informs the men of his final views to enable them to return to their respective districts and submit the position to the work people pending a conference.

Later, 9.30 p.m.  
The strike has been settled. All the men's demands have been conceded except one point.

July 21, 1.00 a.m.  
The result of the visit of Mr. Lloyd George to Cardiff is that the South Wales coal strike is practically settled. The men's demands have been provisionally conceded with one exception which will probably be compromised.

The conference of the miners' delegates to-day is expected to ratify their executive's acceptance of the arrangement.

### TRADING WITH THE ENEMY.

July 20, 4.35 p.m.  
Reuter's correspondent at Manchester reports that Arthur Speakman, secretary of the Gaddum Company, charged with trading with the enemy in respect to cotton shipments, was fined £50. Leave to appeal was granted.

### COSSACKS CAPTURE A CONVOY.

July 20, 4.55 p.m.  
The German claim to have entered Windau indicates that the German dash on the Baltic provinces was seriously planned, probably with the object of securing the Gulf of Riga as a naval base. The German offensive is however held up some forty miles to the west of Riga and possibly the Russians evacuated Windau, as the Russian communique makes no mention of an engagement there. Meanwhile, the Cossacks have successfully attacked the German rear, capturing an important convoy. The Russians were also successful between Mitau and Shavli.

### GERMANS ADMIT BRITISH PROGRESS.

July 20, 6.25 p.m.  
Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam states that the British attack to the east of Ypres, following the explosion of mines, is admitted in the Berlin communique, also that some British progress was made.

## WAR TELEGRAMS.

### GERMANS FIFTEEN MILES FROM WARSAW.

July 20, 6.25 p.m.  
The Germans to the north of Ostrolenka advancing down tributaries of the Narew reached the Narew at two points, and also claim to have occupied a permanent fortification on the north-west bank of the river at Ostrolenka. A communique declares that the Germans have reached Blonie, which is only fifteen miles from Warsaw, also Grojec and positions thirty miles to the south of Warsaw, the Russians losing five hundred prisoners and two machine guns in a rear-guard action. The communique continues that further to the south the German cavalry have reached the branch railway between Radom and Ivangorod and claims that five thousand prisoners were taken in the fighting in this region, but it also admits strong Russian counter-attacks on the arrival of Russian reserves.

### THE COTTON QUESTION.

July 20, 9.20 p.m.  
In the House of Commons the great complexity of the problem of the transmission of the United States cotton to Europe was emphasised by Mr. Asquith, who said that he himself was not satisfied with the existing state of things. He believed that a great deal of cotton, which is necessary for the manufacture of explosives, reached the enemy, yet we must be most careful not to unduly infringe upon the trading rights and legitimate susceptibilities of neutrals with whom we were upon terms of perfect amity. The Government hoped, however, that soon there would be a more adequate solution of the various difficulties (loud cheers).

### THE SURPRISE OF THE FRENCH NEAR THE FIRING LINE.

July 20, 9.20 p.m.  
Reuter's correspondent at Headquarters in France reports an unusual scene at a small town near the firing line, the pipers of the 40th Pathans (formerly stationed at Hongkong) giving the public a performance which attracted a large attendance. All the townspeople, dressed in their best, thronged the square, besides numerous military men including two Generals. The surprise and delight of the French to hear the "Marseillaise" played on the bagpipes and drums knew no bounds and the entertainment was a splendid success.

### RUSSIAN TORPEDO BOATS DESTROY TURKISH CONVOY.

July 20, 9.55 p.m.  
Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd announces that Russian torpedo boats have destroyed a convoy of fifty-nine Turkish sailing vessels bound for Trebizond with munitions.

### BRITISH WAR CREDIT.

July 20, 9.55 p.m.  
The House of Commons adopted the vote of credit without division.

### BRITISH OCCUPY GERMAN TRENCHES.

July 20, 11.55 p.m.  
Field Marshal Sir John French reports as follows: After successfully exploding a mine at Chateau Hooge the British occupied 150 yards of the enemy's trenches, which have been consolidated. The British captured seventeen prisoners, including two officers, and also took four mitrailleuses.

### AUSTRO-GERMAN PRESSURE MAINTAINED.

July 21, 12.15 a.m.  
It is officially announced at Petrograd that the enemy, on the 19th, continued to advance in the Shavli region, and our fortress artillery at Novogeorgievsk successfully engaged the heads of the enemy columns. Austro-German pressure is maintained in the Sokal region.

(Continued on page 10.)

## TELEGRAMS.

### NEWS FOR BUSY MEN.

#### CONDENSED.

Austro-German pressure is being maintained in the Sokal region.

Austrian prisoners declare that the Germans shot 5,000 Russian prisoners at Rawa-Ruska.

The South Wales Miners' delegates have overwhelmingly ratified yesterday's agreement.

The House of Commons adopted the vote of credit of £250,000,000 without a division.

A communique declares that the Germans have reached Blonie which is only fifteen miles from Warsaw.

Russian torpedo boats destroyed a convoy of 59 Turkish sailing vessels bound for Trebizond with munitions.

The South Wales coal strike has been settled. All the men's demands have been conceded except one point.

It was Commander Max Horton who successfully torpedoed the German battleship, *Pommern*, in the Baltic on the 2nd inst.

The German claim to have entered Windau indicates that the German dash into the Baltic provinces was seriously planned.

Arthur Speakman, secretary of the Gaddum Company, charged with trading with the enemy, in respect to cotton shipments, was fined £50.

Austrian soldiers who arrived at Rawa-Ruska, as reinforcements, saw a large cemetery in which the 5,000 Russian martyrs are buried.

Our Shanghai correspondent telegraphs that the Japanese shipping companies have been instructed not to carry enemy cargo from the 26th inst.

Britishers in Shanghai, says our Shanghai correspondent, are making the strongest representations to the Home Government against the issue of licences on the 19th.

#### NEWS.

"Our Contemporaries" appears on page 2, Commercial News on page 4, and Log Book on page 6.

### DON'T FORGET.

#### TO-DAY.

Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.  
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.

#### TO-MORROW.

Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.  
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.  
Sale of Land—G. P. Lammer's Sales Room—3 p.m.

Wednesday, July 28.  
Messrs. Charles Howitt and Phillips Co.—Theatre Royal.

Thursday, July 29.  
Association of Exporters and Dealers of H.K.—annual meeting—4 p.m.

Extraordinary General meeting of Association of Exporters and Dealers of Hongkong—4.30 p.m.  
Messrs. Charles Howitt and Phillips Co.—Theatre Royal.

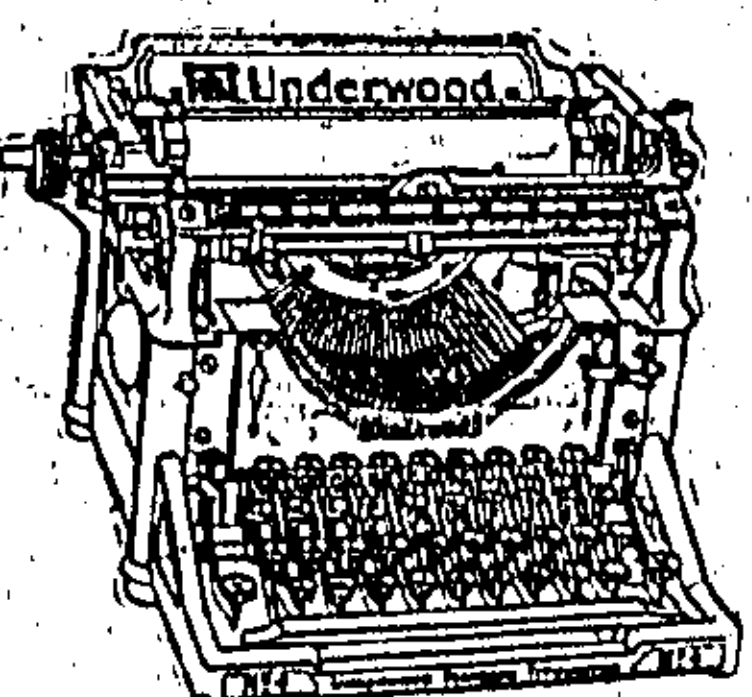
Friday, July 30.  
Messrs. Charles Howitt and Phillips Co.—Theatre Royal.



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Hongkong, June 11th, 1913.

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THEN why be half suffocated, and sit up all night coughing and gasping for breath when a SINGLE dose of

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In Bags of 250 lbs. net.

SHEWAN, TOMES &amp; CO.

General Managers.  
Hongkong, 16th August, 1910

## LESSONS IN CHINESE.

MR. LI HON FAN, a Chinese graduate versed in literature, has been a teacher to European officials and merchants in this Colony for over ten years.

He has a good method of training Europeans to pass in the Chinese examination, and is possessed of a first rate certificate as a Chinese teacher. He has also a good knowledge of Mandarin and Hakka.

Those who intend learning the Chinese language are requested to write c/o "Hongkong Telegraph" office or direct to No. 160, Wellington Street, second floor.  
Hongkong, 29th Jan., 1912.

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47-49, Connaught Rd.

SHIP CHANDLERS

PROVISION &amp; COAL

MERCHANTS

Hongkong, 3rd October, 1913.

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Hongkong, July 14, 1914.

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1,400 FEET ABOVE SEA LEVEL.

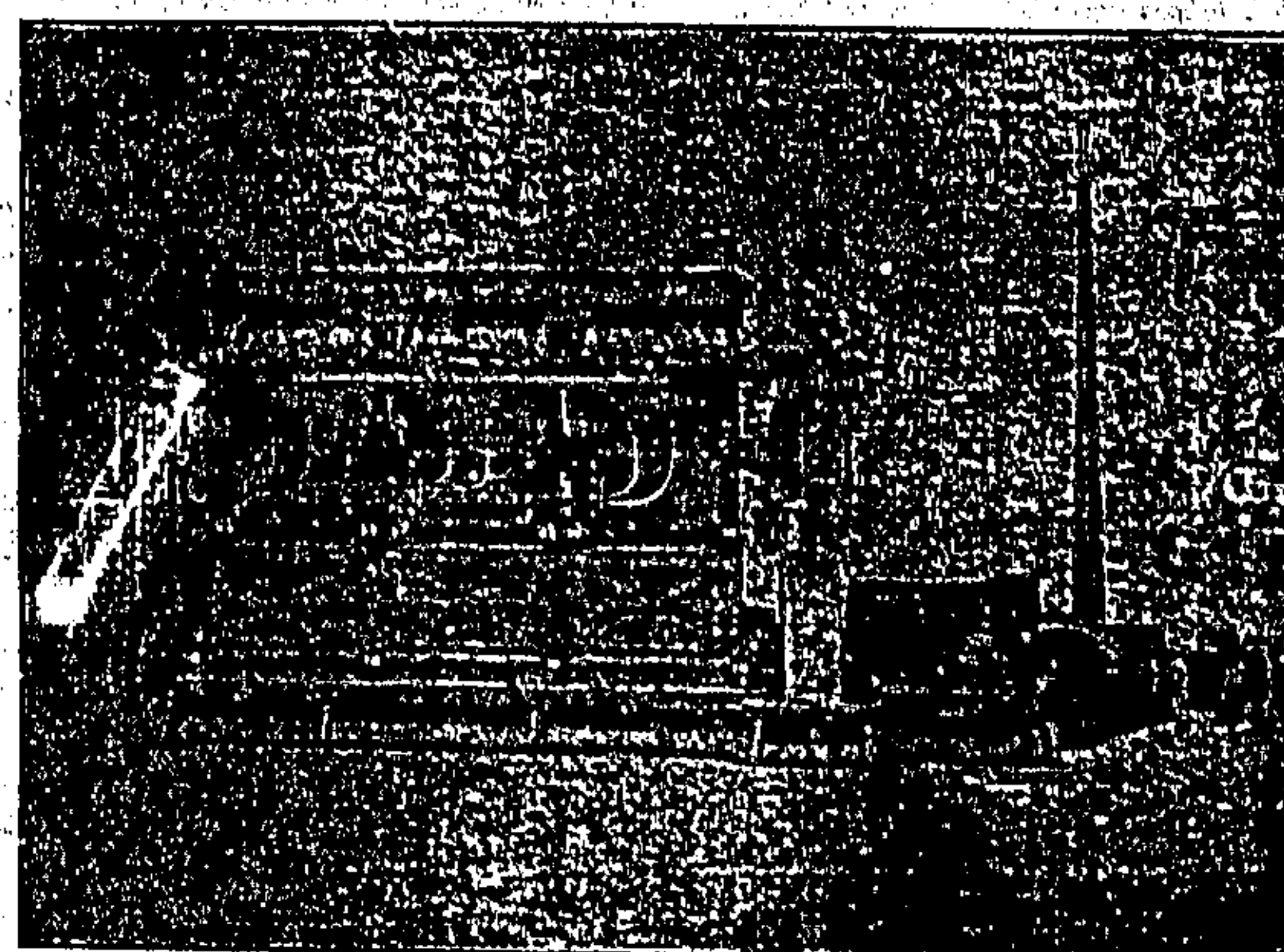
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## OUR CONTEMPORARIES

South China Morning Post

Cutting out Corruption.  
Dr. Gilbert Reid has been writing in the National Review on the question: Can China save herself? Dr. Reid's view, it is hardly necessary to say, is that of an interested friendly onlooker who is in a position to offer criticism and advice, and though he says nothing that is very new his articles are worth attention. His final conclusion is that China must be cured of the official corruption which impedes her progress and that she must cure herself. But that raises the whole question of whether China can cure herself and how. There is no more conservative nation on earth, no nation which clings so tenaciously to traditional habits, whether they are good or bad. As Count Okuma wrote recently: "In China there have been 22 or 23 great revolutions, and innumerable smaller revolutions in the past. Was any change in thought and characteristics made each time after these revolutions took place? No, there was no trace of a change having been made."

Daily Press

America and Her "Rights."  
With such evidence as the British Government was able to furnish in that Note of the astonishing increases in American exports of material necessary for the manufacture of munitions of war to neutral countries contiguous to Germany and Austria, the action of the British Government was abundantly justified, and the Government of the United States had no just cause for complaint especially when we remember that by prohibiting the publication of manifests within thirty days after the departure of vessels from American ports, it deliberately increased the difficulties of the British Government in exercising its right of search. The British Government in its reply to the last American Note gave a general justification of its action in these terms: "We are confronted with the growing danger that neutral countries contiguous to the enemy will become, on a scale hitherto unprecedented, a base of supplies for the armed forces of our enemies and for materials for manufacturing armaments. We endeavour, in the interests of our own national safety, to prevent this danger by intercepting goods really destined for the enemy, without interfering with those which are bona fide neutral." It is manifestly necessary to our national safety that this policy should be maintained.

China Mail.

The Scandinavian Countries and Trade after the War.  
Denmark is also having her attention directed towards Russia, and several Danish engineers and representatives of shipping firms and manufacturers have already visited and settled in the country. The Copenhagen harbour accommodation, as that of several other neutral ports, has since the war begun proved sadly inadequate, and with a view to the looked-for continuous expansion of Danish manufacture, commerce, and shipping, plans have been prepared for an extension of the Copenhagen free harbour to the north of its present area. Other and more comprehensive schemes for increased harbour and quay accommodation have also been put forward, and in all directions the Scandinavian countries are busily stirring themselves. Since the war began the Scandinavian countries, it is pleasing to record, have not been unmindful of the enormous advantages they have long derived from England's free trade policy, and on more than one occasion, especially since Germany's inhuman treatment of the "Lusitania's" passengers, they have not been averse from clearly indicating in which direction their sympathies and hopes lie.

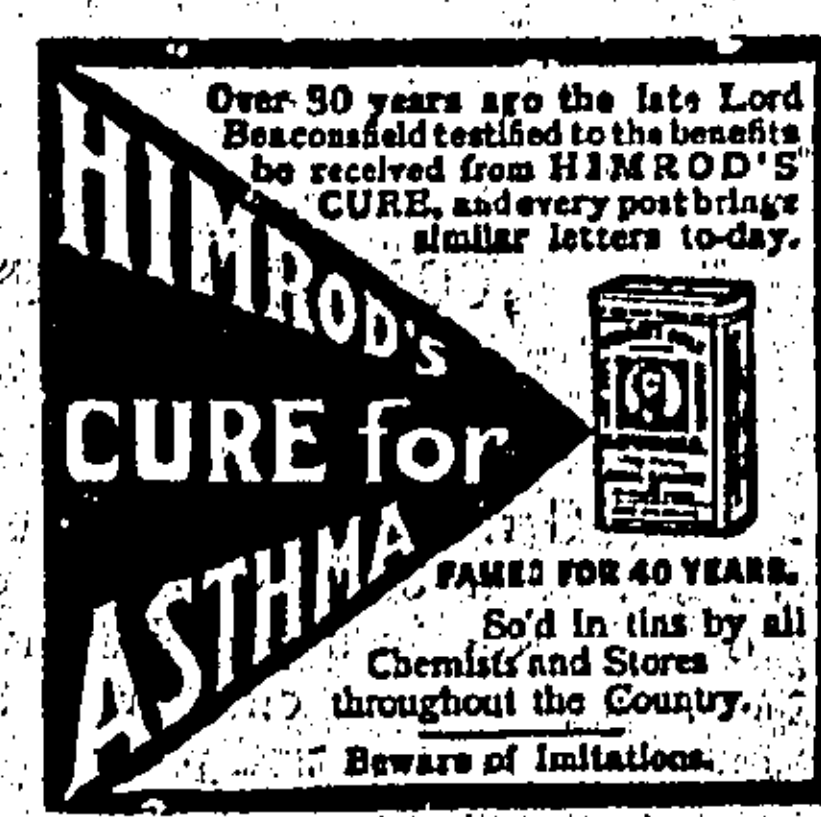
For a good solid meal, a la Carte, or Table d'Hôte, with Wines & Liquors of the Best.—ALEXANDRA CAFE.



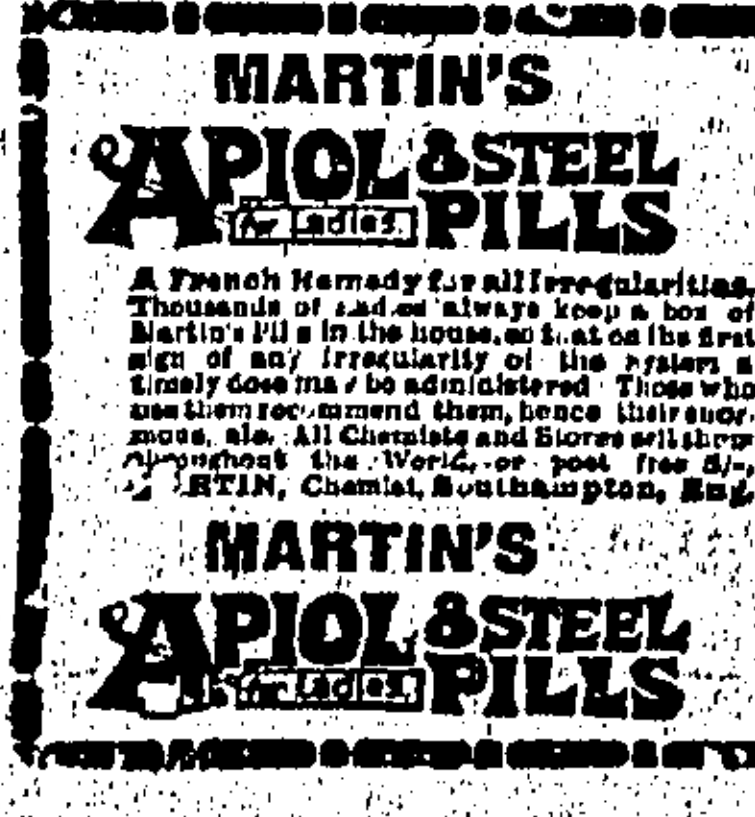
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Hongkong, 18th July, 1913.



## GENERAL NEWS.

**"Education—German."**  
The Old Bailey calendar for this session contains the following entry in connection with a man charged with a serious offence:—  
Name: Wilhelm Stierzel.  
Age: Forty-three.  
Trade: Tailor.  
Degree of Education: German.

**Head of Girton Resigns.**  
Miss E. E. Constance Jones, mistress of Girton College, Cambridge, is resigning her position, but the resignation will not take place until the end of the present year. She has held the position since 1903, and desires more leisure to devote to her literary work on moral philosophy and ethics. Miss Jones took first-class honours in the moral science tripos in 1880, and is a devoted follower of the late Professor Henry Sidgwick.

**"An Acquith."**  
A non-com, in the Durhams, in a letter home, has revealed the fact that the soldier's new name for a match is "an Acquith." The history of it is as follows. Mr. Acquith once memorably said, "Wait and see." A French loafer match, too, is by no means certain to fire up when struck. It has a way of deliberating—may even fizzle and smell a little and go out. In other words, it seems to say, "Wait and see."

**A British Italian League.**  
The proposed formation of a British-Italian League, to prepare public opinion in both countries for a permanent entente, should be easy of accomplishment. No two Powers have ever proved more conclusively their love of peace than did Italy and England last July. The general sympathy, too between the subjects of King George and King Victor is exceptionally complete. We are the two crowned democracies of Europe, with the same passion for spiritual and political freedom. We not only can, but must, be friends.

**Ordeal of Those at Home.**  
The Archbishop of York, speaking at Hull last night, said times must come in the history of every man and city and every nation of disturbance, distress, perplexity, and alarm. These were the great testing times of life, and the mettle of men, cities and the nation. The realities of war had been brought home on the East Coast, and they were called upon to take their place just as much as the men on the high seas or at the front in this supreme ordeal of our history.

**The Magna Charta.**  
There are four copies of Magna Charta still extant, of which two are in the British Museum. These four have all the seals attached to them, and there are others unsealed. One of the Museum copies, which came to it with the priceless Cotton acquisition, has suffered from fire, and was photographed in glowing words by J. H. Green. But the best copy of all is not in London at all. It is the property of Lincoln Cathedral. The damaged copy in the British Museum was found in Dover Castle in 1630, and the fire in which it suffered occurred just a century later.

**The Famous Ball at Brussels.**  
It is no easy task to ascertain the number of living descendants of the Duchess of Richmond, whose famous ball at Brussels a century ago was rendered historic by its association with the giving of Wellington's final orders to meet the advance of Napoleon. The Duke and Duchess had a family of seven sons and seven daughters, and many of these had numerous children. The present Duke is a great-grandson, as is Mr. Cosmo Gordon-Lennox, the dramatist. There is still living the widow of one of the sons of the fourth Duke, Lady William Lennox, who became the third wife of Lord William Pitt. Probably the only surviving granddaughter of the host and hostess of the function of a hundred years ago is Lady Russell, a daughter of the seventh son, who married the late Sir George Russell. Although the Duke died four years after the ball while Governor-General of Canada, the Duchess lived until 1912.

## NOTICE.

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Trade Unions and food prices.

The Management Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions has issued a manifesto saying the *Globe*, expressing regret "at the failure of the Government to deal effectively with food and coal prices and with war profits." "Artificially fixed coal prices, in addition to endangering the comfort and health of the people, decrease the possibilities of employment (says the manifesto). Some manufacturers are already feeling the pressure and are talking of shutting down their factories because the nature of their business does not permit any further increase in the cost of production."

"Should this shutting down process extend, the Government will be faced with a profoundly serious situation. Already in Lancashire workpeople are demanding war bonuses in order that they may meet the increased cost of living. Notices have been handed in by representative sections of various unions, and a fortnight hence may see the whole of Lancashire in the throes of a gigantic industrial dispute. "These people feel full justification for their action, for while it is true that 980,000 workpeople have received war advances, ten or twelve millions have received no extra payments whatever, and these must still press for advances or cheaper food."

"There is amongst the people immense capacity for effort and sacrifice; they have given evidence of their willingness to attempt great things, but they have been discouraged by signs of vacillation and disagreement in high places. "There is no need for panic legislation, or for industrial or military conscription, but there is an immediate need for the suppression of partisan and personal jealousies in each Government department and throughout the country."

AN ENGLISHMAN IN PARIS.

The following letter appears in the *Daily News* of June 12:—  
Sir,—I have to-day received the following letter from a very distinguished Englishman who is at present in Paris:—  
"It would be difficult to over-estimate the harm done in Paris by the *Daily Mail* attack on Lord Kitchener. In London that article did mischief enough; but in London the machinery of denial exists, and the Press as a whole was able quickly (although, of course, never quickly enough, for falsehood always has a start to counteract it. But in Paris there is no such machinery; there are but two English papers—one the *Mail* and the other the *New York Herald* which merely records. From conversation with French people and English residents I

PRICE OF ROUMANIA'S ASSISTANCE.

Germany Preparing For a New Enemy.

Copenhagen June 2.—Germany seems to be preparing her people for a coming calamity in Rumania. The official publication of the Home Office, the *News Correspondent*, strongly emphasises how the feelings of Rumanians at Bucharest are cooling towards Austria. The Rumanians in Bukovina and Siegenburg are complaining because there is no improvement in the situation. Moreover, Rumanian society speaks French, and all these things are hopeful for the Allies.

The *Tagblatt* says that Italy and Rumania have not yet reached an understanding. One difficult point is that the Allies have promised Rumania Siegenburg and Southern Bukovina so as to secure her active military support. Rumania is not satisfied, but also wants Czernowitz and the Hungarian province of Banat, on the southern frontier. Russia, however, wants Czernowitz, and Serbia has been promised Banat. A New York message says that the Rumanian Government has placed an urgent order for half a million pairs of boots with a factory at Binghampton, New York.

THOMAS HARDY.

Mr. Thomas Hardy, who is seventy-five to-day says the *Pall Mall Gazette* of June 10, has resided for thirty years, with scarcely a break, in the neighbourhood of Dorchester, not only from love of his native place, but because he has a theory that his continued success as a writer depends largely upon maintaining the conditions of life under which he first made his mark. The idea is opposed to that of the majority of writers, who seek inspiration in change, but it has certainly justified itself in the case of Mr. Hardy.

find that the present view of England is extremely pessimistic. "England," they say, "has no shells, no trustworthy Commander. The *Mail* says so." Or they express the same convictions in a series of questions: "Is it not true that the Government is divided against itself?" "Is it not true that Kitchener is discredited?" And so on. And always the *Mail* as authority. The French ask, when I assure them that we are still their resolute allies, and that ammunition is still being let loose at the Germans from English guns: "Then why is the *Mail* permitted?" "It wouldn't be possible for a French paper to attack and slander Joffre." To this I have no reply, but to refer them to the capricious and not always too healthy differences between nations.

INDIGNANT

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Godowns, at Wanchai Road, 58 The Peak, "The Retreat." 21 Wongneichong Road.  
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TO LET. The whole or part of Shop in Chater Road.—  
Apply CLARK & Co., Opticians.

## "TORPEDOED BY ACCIDENT."

The Sinking of Norwegian Steamers.

Christiania, June 3.—The German Government has informed the Norwegian Government that investigation has shown that the Norwegian steamer *Belridge* was torpedoed by a German submarine by accident. The Imperial Government deplores the fact, and declares its willingness to pay full compensation. It proposes the appointment of Norwegian and German experts to fix the amount of compensation due. The Norwegian Government has agreed to this.

The German Foreign Minister has informed the Norwegian Legation in Berlin that the German Government has made a thorough investigation into the circumstances attending the loss of the steamer *America*, and that this investigation so far shows that it was not possible for the steamer to have been sunk by a German submarine. The German Foreign Office requests for further investigation the results of the investigation initiated by the Norwegian Government, accompanied with means of proof.

## TO LET.

TO LET.—Large Furnished Room, with or without board. Apply 11 Hankow Road, Kowloon.

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TO LET.—From 1st September next; desirable six and eight roomed "Residences in Broadwood and Wong nei Chong Road, the latter commanding a fine view of the Race Course. For terms and particulars apply to THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.

TO LET.—Houses in Lyceum Villas and Torres Buildings ready for occupation from the 1st August next. Apply to—SPANISH DOMINICAN PROCUATION.

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WANTED.—A Shift Engineer (Marine Engineer Preferred) is required at the Electric Company's Generating Station. No objection to married men. First application, in writing, accompanied by details of experience and rating, to Station Superintendent, Generating Station, Wanchai.

WANTED.—In September, a furnished or unfurnished House on the Peak for a year or longer.—F. C. JENKIN, Prince's Buildings.

WANTED.—A Microscope in good order. Must have fine and coarse adjustment, low and high power and oil immersion lenses, Abbe condenser, etc. State particulars and lowest cash price first letter. Address "MICROSCOPE," c/o Hongkong Telegraph.

## UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

Eastern Extension Australasia &amp; China Telegraph Co.

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Kwongmowchan, Kuala Lumpur.  
Limkuiwai 11 Bon'am Street, Tapah.  
Namshan, London.  
Skinner, London.  
J. M. BECK, Superintendent.  
Hongkong, 15th July, 1915.  
Great Northern Telegraph Company, Ltd.  
Chinguan, Amoy.  
Hooktaishin, Amoy.  
Jenyuen, Shanghai.  
Jieyuenheng, 87 West of Kannodo, Shanghai.  
Kwangziangsang, Shanghai.  
Martin Hotels, Calamba Per Manila.  
Maute, Shanghai.  
Ngiankee Bonham Strand West, Swatow.  
Poonatong Gubilit Street, Shanghai.  
Shinchungsang, Hankow.  
B. BLACK, Superintendent.  
Hongkong, 16th July, 1915.

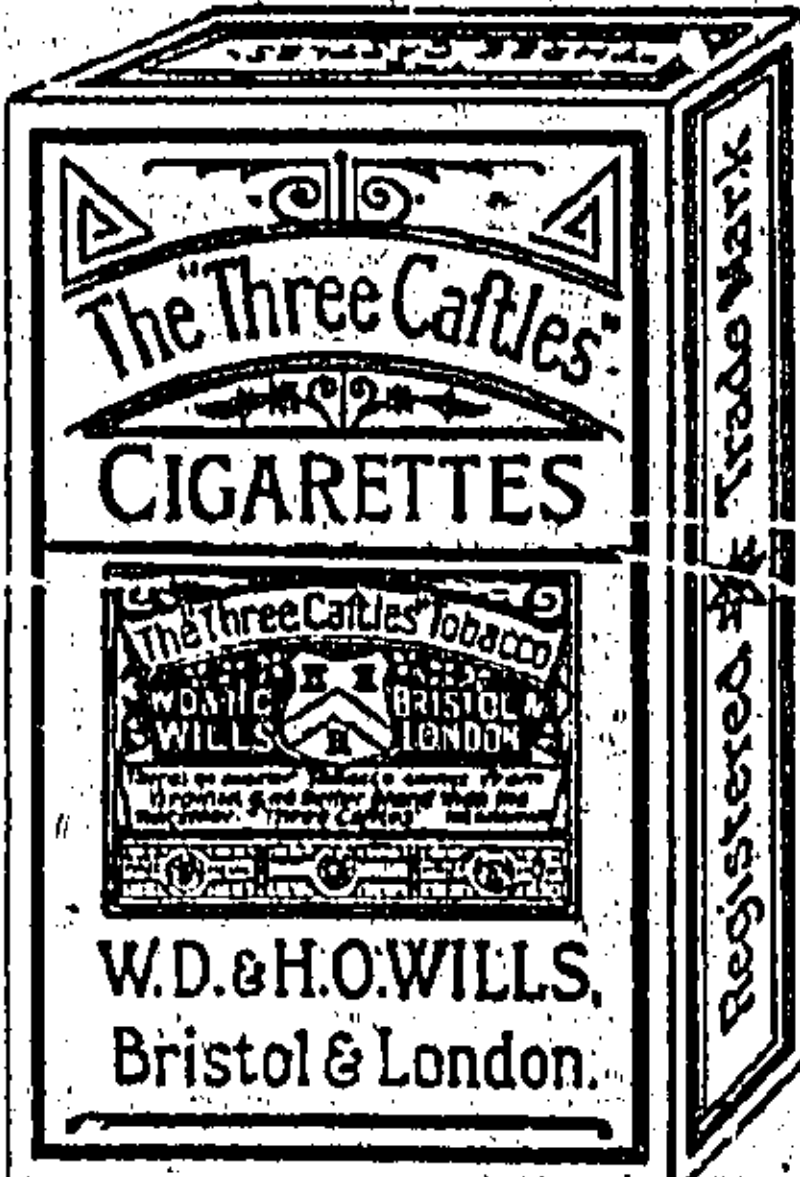
If you have lost your appetite or are of the big variety of dainty dishes at the "ALEXANDRA CAFE" is sure to tempt you.

## NOTICES.

## THE OLD FAVOURITE.

Many Imitations but only one genuine "THREE CASTLES" CIGARETTE.

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PILSENER  
BEER.NEW STOCKS JUST  
TO HAND

A. S. WATSON &amp; Co., Ltd.

WINE &amp; SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

Correspondents are requested to observe the rule which requires them to forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not necessarily for publication, but as an evidence of their bona fides.

## NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

The rates of Subscription to the "Hongkong Telegraph" will be as follows:—

Daily issue—\$36 per annum.

Weekly issue—\$13 per annum.

The rates per quarter and per month, proportional. Subscriptions for any period less than one month will be charged as for a full month.

The daily issue is delivered free when the address is accessible to newspaper. Peak subscribers can have their copies delivered at their residences without any extra charge. On copies sent by post an additional \$1.80 per quarter is charged for postage.

The postage on the weekly issue to any part of the world is \$1.00 per quarter.

Single Copies, Daily, ten cents. Weekly, twenty-five cents (for cash only).

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

(Payable in Advance.)

The "Hongkong Telegraph" is now on sale at, and will be delivered to subscribers by, the Dairy Farm Company, Ltd., Shamcen, Canton, who have been appointed our agents there.

By Order,

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

## The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, JULY 22, 1915.

## BRAINS AND THE WAR.

Mr. H.G. Wells, never backward where up-to-date measures and ideas are in question, has been writing to a Home paper suggesting that "there is urgent need to bring imaginative enterprise and our utmost resources and scientific knowledge to the assistance of the new-born energies of the Coalition." If this is not done, the writer warns us that the war "is likely to drag on and be infinitely more costly and infinitely less conclusive than it could and should be." This is, in some sort, a hard saying. The new Ministry contains men of unusual experience and brain-power, and these are in touch with advisers—scientific and financial—who may be presumed to be in possession of the latest and best information on the points whereon they are likely to be consulted.

Nevertheless, the days are gone by when Mr. Wells was wont to jump to hasty conclusions and to give the world his half-incubated ideas whether it wanted to hear them or not, and one is bound to admit that there is much in his complaint that was called for. German methods, he says, in speaking of the fighting, have changed many times since the beginning of the war. "The enemy has produced novelty after novelty, and each has more or less saved their men and destroyed ours." He proceeds to point out that we have failed to take steps to produce more powerful aeroplanes and to arrange systematic attacks in the air; that we have not come up to the scratch in the production of high explosives or of any counterstroke to the enemy's submarines, improved torpedoes and poison gas; and that we manifestly ought to have provided "better armoured protection in advances against machine guns in trench warfare." Above, and beyond all, there is, he tells us, a sore lack of the "intellectual and imaginative enterprise" which would enable us to keep pace with the German improvements in trench construction.

Mr. Wells is, as all know, a prince among fantastic novelists and something of an idealist as well. His opinion on the subject of his attainments and abilities would not differ materially, in all probability, from that entertained by the warmest of his worshippers, and it is possible that he sees more in the achievements of his characters in such books as "The War of the Worlds" than the War Office would see. At the same time he is a man of quite unusual intellect, a scientist of generally admitted eminence, and a widely read man in all other directions to boot. He brings a strong and agile brain to bear on the war problem and, whether we like him or dislike him, we are bound to listen with respect to what he has to say. We are a conservative race and it is positive pain to most of us to depart from tradition. Of course there are many worse conditions than this, and our conservatism might be no such bad thing if it were not coupled with a refusal to grasp opportunities and strokes of chance as they offer themselves; in a word, if it were not hostile to the Britisher's becoming what he at times ought to be and never is: an opportunist. It is too early to talk of chances missed in this present war, but our past military history is full of examples. But the question is: can Britishers alter themselves in this respect? Can they fight in any other manner than that which they learned from their fathers and grandfathers? Strength of character, honesty of purpose, unflinching pluck, perseverance, humour and all-round common sense, are what have made them a great people, and these qualities should see them through the present difficulty. They know that there is a terrible amount of truth in Mr. Wells' charges; but, seeing that they have never been in the habit of employing imagination and intellectual activity to any bewildering extent on the battlefield, there is just a danger that if they attempted to adopt these now the parallel of David with Saul's weapons might have an uncomfortable bearing on the present situation.

## A Holiday for the Police Courts.

It would seem, from the marked absence of police court news from day to day, that the magistrates are having something in the nature of a holiday just now. Long may it continue. We are not sufficiently firm in our faith in human nature to hope that the lull will last, or that crime can ever be wiped out in this Colony any more than in other places. But we do believe that it is possible to preserve order to such an extent in Hongkong that the average number of offences per week could be reduced by half. We have noticed, and so, doubtless, have our readers, that after a series of severe punishments for any one particular offence—e.g. snatching, or armed robbery—that offence goes out of fashion for quite a lengthy period. The inference is that, had our magistrates and judges been less uniformly lenient in past times, crime would be far less popular within the Colony than it is at the present day. So long as the local law allows men to return from banishment, practically with impunity, one can never be surprised at the continuance of crime.

## Another Case for the S.P.C.A.

If ever our Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals should wake from its long sleep, one of the first things it might direct its attention to is the matter of the shooting of birds in gardens on this side of the Harbour. The Ordinance is tolerably explicit, but there is a type of Chinese in the Colony that think laws are only intended to bind the Britisher, and that the native is independent of them. Lastly complaints reach us that some of the well-to-do young Chinese, who inhabit the higher levels, are in the habit of amusing themselves in the early morning by taking pot shots at the birds in the trees near their houses. If the police will make inquiries as to the running, and the S.P.C.A. will ask to have the law enforced as to the shooting of singing birds, things may go a little more smoothly and respectfully here. For those whose instincts incline them to sport, there are plenty of big birds to be shot in the New Territory; but it generally happens that the person who is mean enough to practice his shooting on singing birds at close range is not man enough to go out after anything in the legitimate sporting line.

## An Added Flood Terror.

Word is going round in Canton in certain districts, that carcasses of pigs are being fished out of the water by enterprising Chinese. It is a matter that would have had no interest for our readers if it were not for the fact that a brisk trade in a general way is done between Canton and Hongkong in Chinese sausages. These come into the Colony frequently and the Chinese of the poorer classes are not given to asking too many questions as to the origin of the food which they purchase. Our market inspectors are usually smart in capturing the rogues who offer bad meat for sale, and it is no uncommon thing for a dealer to be summoned for dispensing pork which he well knows to be diseased. The very fact that men have been caught in this abominable act makes as feel that a word is not out of season just now on the subject of the dead pig of Canton. If a native butcher will sell bad provisions once he will do so again, and usually the sentences imposed on those detected in such work have not been of the sort to frighten others in the pork way of business from sojourn likewise. We hope that guild officials will give the Government all the help in their power towards keeping flood offal out of Hongkong. If certain traders get half a chance to import it they will assuredly do so.

## THE HONGKONG TRAMWAY COMPANY, LTD.

The following are our figures for week ending—July 17, 1915. Receipts: \$12415. Increase with corresponding weeks last year \$1888. Aggregate to date—No. of weeks 29. Total \$310273. Decrease date—27539. W. E. ROBERTS, Secretary.

## DAY BY DAY.

IN HOPE TO MERIT HEAVEN BY MAKING EARTH A HELL.—Byron.

## The Weather.

Lower level 8 a.m. Temp. 82; sunshine.  
At the Peak 8 a.m. Temp. 77; sunshine.

## Count the Columns.

Yesterday the *Telegraph* published 34 columns of solid reading matter. To-day there will be 35 published.

## The Mails.

Siberian Mail.—Due per s.s. *Atlantique* to-morrow.  
Siberian Mail.—Closed per s.s. *Chennan* at 3 p.m. to-day.  
Australian Mail.—Closes per s.s. *Empire* at 1 p.m. to-morrow.

## Up to the Minute—Share Market News.

Closing prices:—  
Unions.—\$920, buyers.  
China Firms.—\$152, buyers.  
Indo-Chinas \$131, buyers.  
Hongkong and W'poa D. Co. Ltd.—\$75, buyers.  
China and Manila.—\$5, 40 cents buyers x the return of \$4.50 per share.  
Shell Transport 87 3/4 buyers.  
China Sagers.—\$126, buyers.  
Lazos.—\$44, buyers.  
Shanghai Cottons in S'hai—Tls. 38 1/2, buyers.  
Hongkong and K. W. and G. Co. Ltd. \$72 1/2, buyers.  
Ewo's.—Tls. 175, buyers.  
Langkate.—Tls. 38 1/2, buyers.

## The Dollar.

The rate of the dollar on demand to-day is 9 1/8d.

## To-day's Anniversary.

To-day is the 103rd anniversary of the Battle of Salamanca.

## Robbery at Tai-koo.

A Chinese shopkeeper, of No. 1, Bridge Row, Quarry Bay, has been robbed of money and clothing to the value of \$18.50.

## Thief Visits a School.

A petty theft from the Fairless School has been reported to the police. The extent of the theft was \$1.50 worth of clothing.

## Burst a Blood Vessel.

The body of a Chinese, who died at 518 Shanghai Street, from the bursting of a blood vessel, has been sent to the Public Mortuary.

## Thief from a Shopkeeper.

A Chinese shopkeeper, of 6 Kwong Yuen Street, has complained to the Police of the theft, from his house, of a silver watch and chain and six pieces of clothing to the total value of \$28.

## Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company.

The following is a Memorandum of cargo shipped per P. & O. s.s. "Sardinia" Voy. 344 sailed 17/7/15. London: 4718 Pkgs. Tea, 2 Cases Old Documents, Gibraltar: 3 Cases silk goods, Marseilles: 8 Cases Birds feathers, Malta: 1 Case silk goods, Suez: 10 c/s, Paojan Silk, 1 c/s, silk goods.

## Band night at North Point.

Last evening, the third band night of the season at North Point, was every bit as crowded as on previous occasions, and this time there was the appearance of the moon as an additional attraction. The seats round the bandstand, on which the 74th Punjab Band, under Band Master Christian, discoursed sweet music, were filled, and as usual there were numbers of people standing on the roadway adjacent. The excitement of having one such night a week seems in a fair way to proving a success.

## NOTES ON THE CRISIS.

IN THE WEST AND SOUTH.

## Play up, Russia!

If there is nothing of a startlingly encouraging nature in this morning's wires, we see little to justify the weebegone bearing of some of the local strategists. The news from the Western front, if not brilliant, at least tells us that our men and their allies are very much awake and are losing no opportunity of impressing that fact on the enemy. The fact that a German common-sense admits that "some" British progress was made, probably says more than Sir John French, in his modesty and caution, would trouble to say. One of the most useful items is that which deals with the activity of the Allies' aircraft. A French airship has dropped a number of bombs on an important military station and ammunition store, "two highly successful raids" are reported at Colmar, and a third at Chalange. These facts together with the continued progress of the Italian offensive down south, serve, in themselves, as a quaint commentary on the Kaiser's noisily expressed intention of making Europe tremble.

## The Advance on Warsaw.

The German advance in the East, with special reference to Warsaw, is all too apparent, and even a Berlin communique hardly encourages us to think that the Russians' awkward position is exaggerated. Russia has made some distinct scores and is evidently fighting with courage and determination. Her plight is a fearful object lesson to our own country, for there is scarce room for doubt that insufficient ammunition is at the bottom of the whole business. It is Pzemyel over again on a larger scale; Russian guns rendered powerless to do harm by the fact that they were entirely out-ranged by the enemy's more powerful artillery; and, in closer fighting, our infantry powerless because the enemy had fifty rounds of cartridges to their one. A lively awakening for Germany is yet in store, one knows; but what of the interest? How many more of Russia's subjects must be sacrificed before her munition output is all that can be desired? Will our people at home who have been slack over assisting in the factories bear the position in mind and profit by its lesson? Not that even at the worst—Germany is having a walkover. The Russians are selling their lives at a fearful price and there are others baring their teeth in a desperate struggle to avenge them as soon as opportunity occurs. Talking of vengeance, something in that line may be meditated by the brethren of those five thousand Russian prisoners who have been butchered by the German troops. A year ago, the man who came along with such a story as that contained in the Austrian prisoner's admission would have been told to go to a madhouse. But we have learned some strange and awful truths about the refined German character since then. There is one comfort; the Russians are not quite so soft-hearted as we Britishers and may be able to think of adequate reprisals which would not occur to us.

## Mr. Asquith and Conciliation.

They are still taking about cotton in the House, and Mr. Asquith "believes" that a great deal of it is reaching the enemy for use in the manufacture of explosives. Since this is his belief, and since so many hundreds or thousands of lives of British soldiers, depend on Germany's getting or not getting that cotton, it seems almost a pity that he should be talking of undue infringement and the legitimate susceptibilities of neutrals. If the matter were put to the ballot of the Empire it is likely that the Premier would find that the lives of our soldiers and of those of our allies weigh heavier in the scale of public opinion than the enrichment of a few American and German-American capitalists.

## AMERICA'S 2,000,000 ITALIANS.

Shortage of Workers if They Go to the War.

The *Daily News* Special correspondent at New York, under date of June 7 writes:—Italy's entrance into the European war may more seriously affect America's economic situation than all the trade interruptions that have been caused by the Transatlantic conflict. It is estimated by the Washington Government that between 35 and 45 per cent. of the 2,000,000 men of Italian birth in the United States are still Italian reservists, and are bound to respond to their country's summons if called to the colours.

These Italians represent the most important of the unskilled workers of America. They are practically monopolists of the pick and shovel. So necessary is their part in the American scheme of things that when it was discovered a few weeks ago that aliens could not legally be employed in New York on State work the Legislature had to pass an amending Act, despite objections by labour organisations. Otherwise, the City of New York would have been unable to complete the work of excavation for its new underground railway. If nearly a million Italians are called back to Europe from America, at this time, there will be interruptions of important works all over the country.

It is understood, in a general way, that the Italian Government is familiar with the embarrassment that would result to the United States if its supply of unskilled labour were rapidly reduced. Because of this fact it is probable that pressure will not be brought to bear on reservists in America to return home unless it eventually becomes necessary to use them in the army. If all goes well with the Italian arms only those Italians in America who return to their fatherland on their own initiative will have an opportunity of seeing life in the trenches. The Consulates at present say they are assisting no Italians to leave America for the front.

## VOLUNTEER ORDERS.

Corps Orders issued yesterday by Lieut-Col. A. Chapman V.D. state:—

## Joined.

The undermentioned, having joined the Corps, are allotted Corps numbers and posted as follows:—No. 1875 Private A. F. de Silva to Right Section M.G. Co. No. 1876 Private A. Moore to Scouts Company. (No. 1 Section) Parade.

## Parades.

Parades for Thursday, 22nd Instant. 5.30 p.m. N.C.O.s and men of Nos. 1 & 2 Sections Artillery Battery, Centre and Left Sections M.G. Co., Civil Service Co. and Scouts Co. who have not been passed out—Squad drill and Rifle exercises on Cricket Ground under Sergt. Major Higby. Remainder nil.

## Detail.

Gun Club Hill, Kowloon. On duty until morning of 23rd instant.—H.K.V.R.  
Dunlop Camp, Kowloon. On duty until morning of 23rd instant.—H.K.V.R.

## LANGKAT OUTPUT.

Messrs. Wright and Hornby advise us that the Langkat output for the current month is as follows:—

July	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	Total
	253	285	215	248	249	230	250	258	226	228	238	230	240	222	240	235	275	275	247	232	235	5528
																						203.24

## THE FULL COURT.

A Question of Leaseholds and a will.

Mr. Sharpe, K. C., continued his reply to the arguments of the Hon. Mr. Pollock, K. C., Mr. C. G. Alabaster and Mr. F. C. Jenkin, in the will case in the Full Court, this morning. He thought, he said, he had clearly pointed out to their Lordships, the foundation for the construction he had argued, in that the interpretation and the definition of personal estate in Stroud and elsewhere in Halsbury, most clearly and unambiguously was that "personal estate" used strictly in a legal sense included leaseholds and leaseholds.

Judgment was reserved.

## THE ROYAL SCOTS' LAST STAND.

Soldier Describes Fight at Festubert.

We have received a letter from a reader which bears out Mr. John Buchanan's despatch on the fighting at Festubert, says the *Daily News* in which was told of the gallant stand of the 8th Royal Scots (T.F.). The letter is written by the reader's brother, a quartermaster-sergeant in the regiment mentioned who has been at the front since Nov. 2. It reads as follows:—

"We had a very rough time in the trenches during the three days we took part in the advance, and our casualties were large. We went into the trenches late on the Saturday night, and the battle started early on Sunday morning. The big guns opened the fray, shelling the German trenches for about half an hour, and then two battalions of our brigade took up the attack, supported by another two battalions, while the 8th Royal Scots formed the reserve. We lay in reserve trenches for a while, and as each battalion advanced we followed up."

"While moving from one trench to another we were heavily shelled by the German big guns, and it was rather a trying experience, but every man in the battalion behaved splendidly and kept quite cool. Late in the afternoon we moved up into the front line and had an exciting time. We had to dig ourselves in the best way we could under fire, and in the trenches we dug we had to remain for a couple of days, hanging on to the ground that had been gained. The Tuesday was our worst day, as the Germans seemed to have the exact range of our trench, and from daylight to dark that day they sent their shells buzzing round about us."

"It was a very trying time, but we stuck to it all right. I am sorry to say that we lost our colonel (Colonel Brook) that day, and every member of the battalion was sorry to hear that he had been struck. He was a good officer and proved himself a brave man. He was so cool in the time of danger that his example was a great encouragement to the men. I came out all right and hope never to be in the same again. It was a perfect hell."

Every Man a Hero.  
Private E. Steele, 2nd Northamptonshire Regiment, writing to his brother at Rushden, says: "I can honestly say I was never nearer to death in my life than I was in this last attack. We made a charge on the German trenches, and a brave body of men than ours you could never see. We were mown down like a flash of wind under the machine-gun fire of the Germans. How I managed to escape I cannot tell you. I quite believe I said my prayers more times that day than ever before in my life. I arrived back in our trenches without a scratch. After going through what I call 'hell on earth' for fourteen hours I had another experience. I was sitting in a small dugout in the trench with three other fellows when a German shell came through the top and exploded inside the dugout, killing two of my pals and blowing the third and myself straight into the trench. After some minutes we came to and found we had not a scratch on us."



## SPECIAL CABLE.

## TRADING WITH THE ENEMY.

JAPANESE SHIPPING COMPANIES INSTRUCTED NOT TO CARRY ENEMY CARGO.

(From Our Own Correspondent).

Shanghai, 1.30 a.m.  
Japanese shipping companies have been instructed, by the Japanese Government, to refuse to carry enemy cargo, from the 26th inst. Britishers in Shanghai are making the strongest representations to the Home Government against the issue of licences on the 19th inst. (referred to in our Special Cables on Tuesday).

## THE CHINA ASSOCIATION.

## Annual Meeting of Shanghai Branch.

The annual meeting of the Shanghai branch of the China Association was held at the Shanghai Club on Saturday July 17. Mr. H. A. J. Macray, president, and he was supported by Messrs E. O. Pearce, E. F. Mackay, W. A. C. Platt, D. McNeill, E. O. Richards, and L. E. Canning (Secretary). There was a good attendance of members.

The notice convening the meeting having been read.

The Chairman said:—Gentlemen, The report and accounts have only been in your hands for a few days, but with your permission, I propose that we shall take them as read. I must apologise for the delay in the issue of the report, but pressure of work this year and other circumstances are responsible for its tardy compilation, whilst our printers disappointed us by a few days.

Following the custom of my predecessors in the chair I will as briefly as possible bring you up to date in the subjects dealt within the report, but before doing so, I feel sure you will like to hear what has, so far, been done in connection with the Volunteers who have been sent home under the auspices of the Association. I would first of all state that the reason there is no reference to this question in the report, is because your Committee decided that all subscribers to the fund should be furnished with a roll of the men, what branch of the forces they have joined, the list of subscribers to the fund, and the correspondence leading up to the Association opening a recruiting campaign. This pamphlet is now in the printer's hands, and will be posted to members and subscribers at an early date. Well, gentlemen, we have sent home, up to the present time, 203 men, including Captain—now Major—Hilton-Johnson, who went home in charge of the big draft in October last. This, however, is not by any means the total number of men who have left this port, for over fifty have left recommended for Commissions by His Majesty's Minister, and to these again must be added the men who have left on their own account, and those who joined the Army while on home leave.

"Shanghai has done well, but it must do better. We collected over £25,000 which has been expended in passages. You will, no doubt, have noticed that as Lord Kitchener is appealing for "more men and even more men," your Committee have decided on sending home another draft if possible. There must be men whose positions by a little reorganisation can be spared, and I appeal to all heads of firms to consider this question. I also appeal to members and the British Community generally for funds to send men home, and I feel sure that this will not fall on deaf ears. Before I leave this question of Volunteers, I would like to state that the Association has worked all through in close co-operation with His Majesty's Consulate General, and I would also like to place on record our appreciation of the services rendered by those gentlemen of the Medical Profession who have so willingly undertaken the work of examining the men before being accepted.

I should also like to express, in the name of this branch of the Association, our sincere sympathy with all those of our members—both here and at home—who through this terrible War are now mourning the loss of relatives, those anxiously awaiting news of the missing, and with the wounded.

**Enemy Trading.**  
This question after lengthy negotiation has at last been settled, and after the 26th instant the Proclamation, of which we have only telegraphic news, becomes operative. To our London Chairman, Mr. F. Anderson, a word of thanks is due, for we know that he has pressed this question, and argued it out from every point of view with our Government Officials. The report deals with this question up to where reconsideration by the Home Authorities was promised. We have yet to learn, however, of the final negotiations leading up to the change of attitude of His Majesty's Government on this all important question.

**China and Japan.**  
The situation at one time looked as if only rupture or the humiliation of China could be the result of the negotiations between these two countries, but fortunately a compromise was effected and it is a pleasure to record that an amicable settlement was reached. Japan, naturally, did not undertake an attack on Tsingtao for nothing, and the fall of that fortress left her in a position to negotiate with China. We, of course, looked upon the capture of the German stronghold as a feat of arms by an Allied force, and in consequence expected that our Government would take part in the negotiations following. In fact, in some quarters I may state the action of Japan was criticized for opening negotiations before the cessation of hostilities in the main theatre of the War, but I am sure on reflection every one must admit that the demands made by Japan were perfectly in accord with her policy of many years past, which has been directed towards the peaceful penetration, rather than the territorial dismemberment of China.

In connection with the Japanese demands, your Committee reported and strongly endorsed an appeal from the British residents at Chefoo to urge our Government to consider the prior claim of that Port for rail connection with the Kiaochoo-Chinan Line as against Lungkow. The history of the Chefoo breakwater scheme and its railway requirements is too well known to need recapitulation, but I do not consider it unreasonable to say that with organized procedure both projects would most likely have been sanctioned long ago. The breakwater plans have been accepted by the Chinese Authorities, and a tender for the work has likewise been accepted, but the value of this shipping facility, you will readily understand, would be hopelessly minimized unless railway connections with the producing areas were established. Chefoo has struggled for many years in the belief that improved transit facilities would eventually receive official sanction, and this has been brought about, but on the eve of the work commencing a fresh menace appeared in the form of pressure exerted for the development of Lungkow.

To try and offset the vicious German Press campaign in this country your Committee have had translated and printed,

Mr. Lloyd George's speech at the Queen's Hall of last September and have through the medium of the various Consulates and other sources, distributed some 10,000 pamphlets. In addition to this we have circulated to English reading Chinese the following pamphlets:—  
"The Conduct of the War by Sea."

"The War, its causes, and its message" (speeches by the Prime Minister August-October, 1914).  
"The Double Alliance versus The Triple Entente" by James M. Book.  
"The Great War" Speech delivered by the Rt. Hon. David Lloyd George, Queen's Hall, September 1914.  
"How Britain Strove for Peace" By Sir Edward Cook.

"Why we came to help Belgium" by H. W. Massingham.  
The War Prospect and Retrospect, Speeches by the Rt. Hon. Winston Churchill, late First Lord of the Admiralty; Field Marshal the Rt. Hon. Earl Kitchener, Secretary of State for War; Rt. Hon. David Lloyd George, former Chancellor of the Exchequer.

It may not be generally known that the Patriotic Organisation of Great Britain, whose object is the preparation and diffusion in neutral countries of appropriate literature in regard to the origin and objects of the War invited our Parent Committee in London to undertake the work in China. The appeal was supported and the result has been the compilation of a pamphlet entitled "The Great War: Its origin and the responsibility for it." This Gentleman, you will receive embodied in the London Report, which has, so far, not come to hand, but I would like to mention that the pamphlet is now in course of translation, and when printed is to be circulated broadcast throughout this country.

Gentlemen, there is one thing more I would like to mention, and that is to inform you that on learning that Sir John Jordan had been nominated as a Member of the Privy Council, your Committee telegraphed its heartiest congratulations to Peking. We all realize how hard Sir John has worked for our interests, and we know he has had a very strenuous time since the outbreak of hostilities, and the honour conferred upon him by His Most Gracious Majesty is a tribute for the services rendered to his country, and his countrymen in the East.

This is all I have to say, except that we have again to thank Mr. Main for kindly auditing the accounts. These do not, however, call for any special comment, but I will refer to them again in a minute or so, when we consider the question of the temporary abolition of the entrance fee, and the collecting of the subscription in dollars as against taels.

On the proposal of the Chairman, seconded by Mr. Platt, the report and accounts were passed.

**The Subscription.**  
The Chairman next observed that some time ago the question of annulling the entrance fees was considered by the committee, and it had been decided to recommend that the subscription be \$10, in place of £15. 8, and that the entrance fee be temporarily suspended. It was thought that this alteration would lead to a considerable increase in membership. Everybody nowadays was doing his best for his country and had not too much to spend in other directions, and he therefore thought this present proposal would meet the wishes of a good many.

A resolution to this effect, proposed by the Chairman and seconded by Mr. Mackay was unanimously carried.  
The Chairman then announced that the new by-laws worked out by a sub-committee specially appointed for the purpose in accordance with regulation 9 of the London Association had just been completed, but there had not been time to send them round to members.

It was decided that the by-laws be put into force, remaining subject to confirmation at the next meeting.

The Committee for the ensuing year was appointed as follows: Messrs. E. M. Gull, E. F. Mackay, H. A. J. Macray, P. W. Massey, C. L. Maxwell, D. McNeill, W. A. C. Platt, E. O. Richards, G. A. Richardson, and A. Stephen. N. C. Daily News.

## DAIRY FARM NEWS.

Some of Our By-products and Specialities.

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PRESSED BEEF, COOKED HAM,  
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WRIST WATCHES.

PRICES RIGHT.

As DIAMOND MERCHANTS we are LEADING in the East.

## TELEGRAMS

[In the event of telegrams arriving too late for insertion on this page they will be found on the Extra.]

## EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

## STRIKE OF STANDARD OIL EMPLOYEES.

(Reuter's Service To The "Telegraph")  
London, Received, July 21.  
Reuter's correspondent at New York states that five thousand Standard Oil employees at Bayonne, New Jersey, have struck work. Six outgoing vessels have been delayed.

## EMIGRANT STEAMER AFIRE.

WIRELESS CALL ANSWERED.

London, Received, July 21.  
Reuter's correspondent at Darban reports that the s.s. Benalla, bound for Australia with eight hundred emigrants on board, is on fire in one hold. The vessel was eight hundred miles east of Darban when the news was received. The s.s. Otaki, one hundred and fifty miles off, picked up the wireless call and is hastening to the Benalla, which is now steaming to meet the Otaki.

## PREPARE FOR PEACE.

"Safety Valve" Correspondent Submits Some Sensible Suggestions.

In a letter to the Safety Valve column, Stacy W. Gibbs of Berkeley replies to American militarists by stating that if the present war has demonstrated anything, it is that modern armies and navies are obsolete. He contends that the conflict is being won not by the number of men in the field, but by invention and machine shops. Siege guns, set up and fired not by soldiers but by workers in overalls from the Krupp factory, and submarines, manned by engineers, are carrying the day. Soldiers making up a standing force are not necessary, according to this writer, who argues that "American boys could burrow in trenches as well as the best drilled men in the Kaiser's army."

The moral of his argument is that in place of conscription or better inducements to enlisting we should have a Government plant for making cannon, ammunition and submarines and an increase in the number of officers undergoing special technical training.

In other words, the idea is to have preparation limited to the mechanical means of warfare and skilled mechanics, and to dis-

pose with standing armies because they are just that form of preparedness most likely to lead to that which we should be most anxious to avoid.

To the extent that the suggestion is in the direction of opposing militarism, it is deserving of thoughtful consideration. Hitherto the manufacture of arms and ammunition has borrowed more from invention and discovery in the useful industries than it has repaid, but, under the scheme proposed, it would be quite possible for our military mechanicians to be of considerable service to the state in a peaceful capacity.

If we must be efficient in the manufacture of arms, here is a means of preparation, minus the evil of that militarism, which, excused on the ground of defence, yet becomes so readily a means of defiance.

## TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENT.

## HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB. NOTICE OF EXTRAORDINARY MEETING.

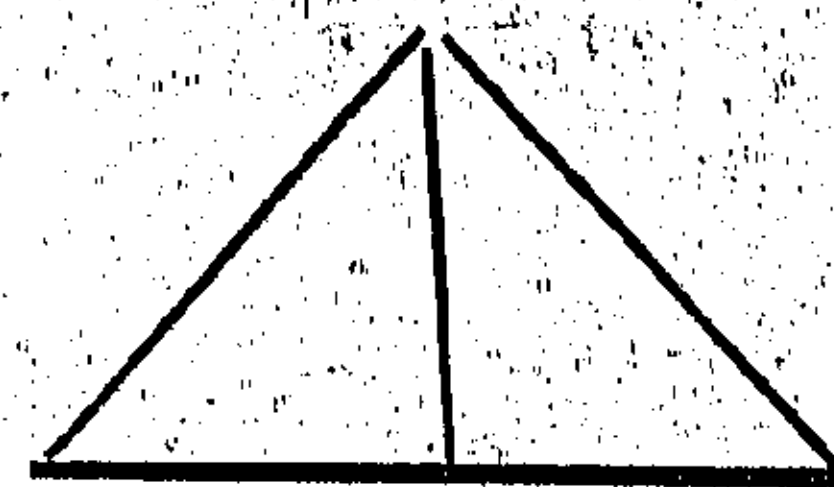
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the above Club will be held at the Offices of the Hongkong Jockey Club, situated on the Ground Floor of the Hongkong Club Annex, Chater Road, Hongkong, on Saturday, the 7th day of August, 1915, at 12.45 of the clock in the afternoon when the subjoined Resolution, which was passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Members of the above Club held on the 20th day of July, 1915, will be submitted for confirmation as a Special Resolution:—

"That the Rules and Regulations of the Hongkong Jockey Club be altered in the manner following:—

"That the following Clause be inserted after Clause 33, viz:—

"33a.—Any Member who is adjudicated a Bankrupt, or who compounds with his creditors under the provisions of any Act relating to Bankruptcy, or whose name is officially published as an outlaw or who is the subject of a nation between which and Great Britain a state of war exists, or who shall be imprisoned for a criminal offence or shall be dismissed from the Public Service with disgrace, shall, ipso facto, cease to be a Member of the Club, and shall forfeit all right to the use of, or claim upon, any property in the Club; but it shall be lawful for the Stewards, on the written application of such Member, after enquiry, to restore his name to the books of the Club and the Member so re-submitted shall not be called upon to pay any Entrance Fee."

By order,  
H. P. WHITE,  
Acting Clerk of the Course.  
Hongkong, 21st July, 1915.



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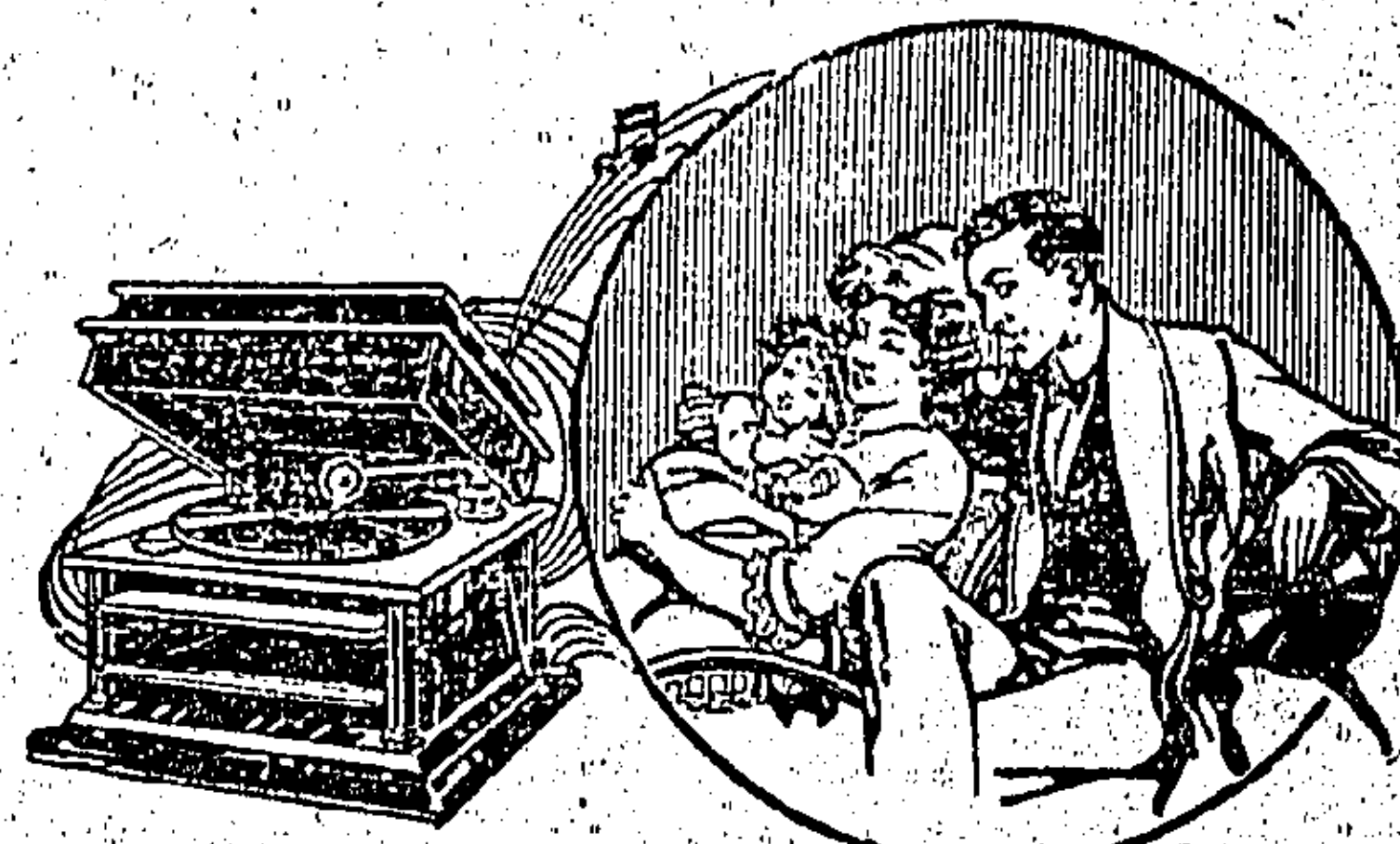
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ORIENTAL LINE

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SAILING (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

Steamers.	Arrive Hongkong from Australia.	Sail Hongkong for Australia.
CHANGSHA	21st Aug.	25th Aug.

These steamers are fitted with Refrigerating machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of ice, fresh provisions etc., and have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares. Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian ports.

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APCAR LINE.

Regular Service Between

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EASTWARD.

The S.S. "Sangola," tons 5,182, Capt. Milne, R.N.R. will be despatched for Shanghai, Kobe & Japan on the 23rd July.

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For freight or passage, apply to

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Hongkong, July 7, 1915.

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HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

HONGKONG TO CANTON. | CANTON TO HONGKONG.

THURSDAY, 22nd JULY.

10.00 p.m. Fatshan. | 5.00 p.m. Kinshan.

FRIDAY, 23rd JULY.

8.00 a.m. Heungshan. | 8.00 a.m. Honam.  
10.00 p.m. Kinshan. | 5.00 p.m. Fatshan.

Single Fare by Night Steamer..... \$ 6.00  
Return Fare by Night (available also for Return by day Steamer)... 10.00  
Single Fare by Day Steamer..... 4.00  
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s.s. Sul Tai. Tons 1651. | s.s. Tai-shan. Tons 1651.  
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Week days at 8 a.m. and 2 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf. Sundays at 9 a.m. and 1 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

MACAO TO HONGKONG.

Week days at 7.30 a.m. & 2 p.m. Sundays at 7.30 a.m. & 3 p.m.

EXCURSION TO MACAO.

SUNDAY, 25th JULY.

The Company's Steamship TAISHAN

will depart from the COMPANY'S WING LOK STREET WHARF at 9 a.m. and return from Macao at 3 p.m.

N.B.—The Company will also run a steamer from Macao on Sunday at 7.30 a.m., and from Hongkong at 1 p.m., from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

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Departures from Macao to Canton on Monday Wednesday and Friday at 9 p.m.

Departures from Canton to Macao on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 4.30 p.m.

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s.s. Sainam, 589 tons and s.s. Nanning, 469 tons.  
One of the above steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at about 8 a.m., and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same days at 8.30 a.m. Round trips take about 5 days. Passengers can return to Hongkong or vice versa by the Company's direct Steamers LINTAN and SARUL. These vessels have superior Cabin accommodation and are lighted throughout by electricity. Electric fan in each Cabin.

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Projected Sailings from Hongkong—

Subject to Alteration

Destination.	Steamers.	Sailing Date
MARSEILLES AND LONDON, via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez & Port Said	Kashima Maru Capt. Yagi	T. 20,000 THURS., 29th July, at noon.
VICTORIA, B.C., and SEATTLE via Keelung, Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, and Yokohama	Sado Maru Capt. Asakawa	T. 12,500 TUES., 27th July, at 4 p.m.
SYDNEY & MELBOURNE, via Manila, Thursday Island, Townsville and Brisbane	Hitachi Maru Capt. Tomimaga	T. 12,500 TUES., 17th Aug. at 11 a.m.
CALCUTTA via Spore, Penang & Rangoon	Ceylon Maru Capt. Shinohe	T. 12,000 THURSDAY, 29th July.
BOMBAY via Singapore, Malacca and Colombo	Jinsen Maru Capt. Terada	T. 8,000 THURSDAY, 22nd July.
KOBE & Yokohama		
SHANGHAI, Moji and Kobe	Kamakura Maru Capt.	T. 12,500 THURSDAY, 22nd July.
NAGASAKI, Kobe & Yokohama		
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama		

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" " Return " 900. " " Return " 825.  
" 2nd Single " 400. " 2nd Single " 360.  
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" " " " 1st Return £37.10/-

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1st Return £72. " 1st Return £73.16/-

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T. KUSUMOTO, Manager.

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MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	Tean	20th July at noon.

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MANILA LINE.—Twin Screw Steamers "Chichu," "Taming," and "Tean." Excellent saloon accommodation amidships; electric fans fitted; extra staterooms on deck aft on "Taming" & "Tean."

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Hongkong 22nd July, 1915.

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Regular Fortnightly Service between

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Steamer	From	Expected on or about	For	Will leave on or about
Tibodas	Java	18th July	JAPAN	22nd July
Timanook	JAVA	18th July	JAPAN	22nd July
Tikembang	JAPAN	5th Aug.	JAVA	7th Aug.

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[15]

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Steamer.	Displacement Tons & Speed	Leaves Hongkong
Shinyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	Tuesday, 27th July, at noon.
Chiyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	" 24th Aug., at noon.
Tenyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	" 14th Sept., at noon.
Nippon Maru	22,000 - 18 knots.	" 28th Sept., at 10.30 a.m.

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VIA MANILA.

MAIL SCHEDULE

(SUBJECT TO MODIFICATION.)

Steamer.	Arrive Hongkong from Australia.	Leave Hongkong for Australia.
Empire	15th July	23rd July at 2 p.m.
Eastern	2nd Aug.	9th Aug. at 11 a.m.
Aldham	23rd Aug.	23rd Aug. at 11 a.m.
St. Albans	23rd Aug.	17th Sept. "

The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of ice, fresh provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity. All State-Rooms have Electric Fans. A duly qualified Doctor and Stewardess are carried.

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FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOSHOW RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

Steamships.	Captain	Leaving.
Haiching	W. O. Passmore	FRI., 23rd July at 2.30 p.m.
Haimun	A. H. Stewart	TUES., 27th July at 2.30 p.m.
Haitan	J. W. Evans	FRI., 30th July at 2.30 p.m.

Steamers will arrive at and depart from the Co.'s Wharf near Blake Pier.

For Freight and Passage, apply to

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General Managers.

## LOG BOOK.

Proposed Closing of Clyde Yards.  
The Clyde Armaments Committee are in negotiation, it is understood, with other firms of merchant shipbuilders, with a view to closing their yards in order that the men who are employed there may be transferred to Government work. Three Port-Glasgow firms, it is reported, have been approached.

American Shipping.  
The Bureau of Navigation, Washington, reports that 103 sailing, steam, and unrigged vessels, of 26,124 gross tons, were built in the United States and officially numbered during April. Of these 157 were of wood and six of metal construction. Seven of the vessels launched were sailers, 70 steamers, and 78 unrigged. Two were craft built of concrete.

National Seamen's Act.  
As a result of the provisions of the National Seamen's Act, which becomes effective for American vessels on Nov. 4 next the Pacific Mail Steamship Company may have difficulty in maintaining its Trans-Pacific service to Honolulu, China, and Japan. The Act provides that ships cannot sail from American ports unless 75 per cent. of the crew speak the language of the country whose flag she carries. The Act prevents the employment of Oriental labour to compete with vessels flying the Japanese flag, and will probably affect all American ships in the Oriental trade.

Eastern and Australian Steamship Co.  
Another shipping concern which has been able to recoup itself for previous indifferent years out of the recent high freights is the Eastern and Australian Steamship Company says the *Financial Times*. The gross profit last year was £40,800, as against £39,800, and the net profit, after raising the depreciation allowance from £14,700, to £19,200, comes out at £8,900, as compared with £9,100. Following on a considerable run of bad luck the company re-entered the list of dividend payers in 1913 with a distribution of 5 per cent., and this rate is now raised to 6 per cent. The carry forward of £3,900 is £1,000 more than was brought into the account.

Japanese Shipping Subsidies.  
The Japanese Department of Communications is said to have concluded contracts with the companies concerned for the grant of subsidies for one year to the regular services on the near seas. The companies receiving subsidies, and their amounts, are as follows:—

Lines.	Companies.	Subsidy Yen.
South Seas Nanyo Yusen	Company	588,000
Yungtze	Japan-China	118,233
Shanghai	N.Y.K.	282,500
North China	N.Y.K.	118,233
Japan Sea	N.Y.K. and O.S.K.	264,000
Hokkaido	N.Y.K.	25,000
Dairen	O.S.K.	100,000

The Japan Sea service includes Kapsuto and Vladivostok.  
Scandinavian Ports.  
The harbour of Christiania is to be extended. The Harbour Board has advertised a prize competition for this purpose. All proposals are to be sent in before the end of November. The Danish harbour of Aalborg is to be widened at a cost of 1,200,000 kr. The free harbour of Copenhagen is to be extended by building a large new basin for about 4,000,000 kr. The basin will be over 31 feet deep and is to have modern sheds and cargo cranes. The most extensive operations, however, are to be undertaken at Gothenburg, where the installation of a free harbour, already decided upon a couple of years ago, is already under execution. The scheme includes two basins with about 25 feet depth of water and a quay length of 3720 feet. The cost will amount to 8,375,000 kr. The quays are to be provided with modern goods sheds, cranes and warehouses. A large area inside the harbour will be reserved for industrial work, warehouses, and depots. The Goia Work a large floating dock, now under construction, are at the entrance to the harbour.

Oysters, Fresh Fried or Stewed  
Pickled, Haddocks, Kippers &c.  
ALEXANDER CAMP



## SHIPPING

## INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

(Projected Sailings from Hongkong.—(Subject to Alteration).)

For	Steamship	On
SHANGHAI, Moji & Kobe	Namsang	Sat., 24th July at 4 light
SPORE, Pang & Ocutta	Yatsing	Sat., 24th July at 3 p.m.
MANILA	Yuenang	Sat., 24th July at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Choyang	Sun., 25th July at 7 a.m.
HOIHOW & Haiphong	Loksang	Tues., 27th July at 7 a.m.
WWEI & Hantsin	Cheongshing	Wed., 28th July at 4 light
SHANGHAI	Yusang	Wed., 28th July at 4 light
SPORE, Pang & Ocutta	Fooksang	Thur., 29th July at 3 p.m.
MANILA	Loongsang	Sat., 31st July at 3 p.m.

## Return Tours to Japan.

The steamers "Kutsang," "Namsang" and "Fooksang" leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Japan, returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong. Time occupied 20 days. This service is supplemented by the "Yatsing" and "Kumsang" leaving Hongkong at regular intervals for Yokohama, Kobe and Moji and returning thence direct to Hongkong. Time occupied 16 days.

These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A duly qualified surgeon is also carried.

Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Yangtze

Ports, Chefoo, Tientsin, Dalny, Weihaiwei.

Taking cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Kudat, Lanad

Datu, Simpona, Tawao, Usukan, Jesselton and Labuan.

For Freight or Passage.

Apply to JARDINE, MATHESON &amp; CO., LTD.

Telephone No. 215.

General Managers.



## R.M.S.P. THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET CO.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

Subject to change without Notice.

## HOMEWARD.

For	Steamer	Date of Departure
LONDON	Radnorshire	28th August.

## TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.

SAILINGS TO VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, TACOMA AND PORTLAND.

For freight and further particulars, apply to

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## BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

NEW SERVICE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN Yokohama, Kobe, Hongkong and Rangoon.

Steamers are despatched Eastward and Westward at regular intervals taking Passengers and Cargo at current Rates.

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Agents.

## THE TAIKOO DOCKYARD &amp; ENGINEERING Co. OF HONGKONG, Ltd. TAIKOO DOCKYARD, HONGKONG.

SHIPBUILDERS, SALVORS &amp; REPAIRERS, BOILERMAKERS, FORGEWORKERS, BRASS &amp; IRON FOUNDERS, CONSTRUCTIONAL ELECTRICAL &amp; MECHANICAL ENGINEERS.

WELDING &amp; CUTTING OF METALS BY OXY-ACETYLENE AND ELECTRIC SYSTEMS.

Estimates given for quick construction and repair of Ships, Engines, Boilers, Railway Rolling Stock, Bridges, and all Classes of Engineering, Iron and Wood Work.

GRAVING DOCK 78' x 88' x 34' 6"

Pumps empty Dock in 2-3/4 hours.

THREE PATENT SLIPWAYS taking vessels up to 3,000 tons displacement, providing conditions for painting ships with most efficient results.

100-Ton ELECTRIC CRANE ON QUAY—ELECTRIC OVERHEAD CRANES throughout the Shops, ranging up to 100 Tons, 50-Ton Hydraulic TESTING MACHINE for Chains, Wire Ropes, Rivets, etc.

AGENTS for: JOHN I. THORNYCROFT &amp; CO., LTD.

PETROL &amp; KEROSENE MARINE MOTORS 7-1/2

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As supplied to the British Admiralty &amp; War Office.



Oil type Motor and Reserve Gear.

B.H.P. Paraffin 70. Petrol 80.

MOTOR VESSELS, LIGHT DRAFT CARRIERS, GUN

BOATS, LAUNCHES, HOUSEBOATS AND PLEASURE

CRAFT OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

MOTOR PUMPING AND LIGHTING SETS, MOTOR

VEHICLES, etc.

Dockyard Manager 11 a.m. to 12 noon at the Town Office.

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HONGKONG, CHINA AND JAPAN, AGENTS.

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TELEPHONE No. 27

## VESSELS LOADING.

## EUROPEAN PORTS.

Destination.	Vessel's Name.	For Freight Apply To	To be Despatched.
Marseilles via Ports	Atlantique	M. M.	24, July
M's, L'don via S'pore etc.	Kashima M.	N. Y. K.	29, July
London via Usual Ports of Call	Kashgar	P. & O.	30, July
Marseilles & London	C. of Rangoon	B. L. L.	31, July
Marseilles via Ports	Polynesian	M. M.	7, Aug.
New York via Ports & Suez Canal	Indrawadi	S. T. Co.	17, Aug.

## NEW YORK, SAN FRANCISCO AND CANADA.

Delagoa Bay, D'ban, E.L'don & Co.	Gujarat	B. L.	23, July
San F'elisco via S'hai & Japan etc.	Shinyo M.	T. K. K.	27, July
Via, B.C. & S'ha via K'lung & Co.	Sado M.	N. Y. K.	27, July
Seattle	Shwaei M.	J. M. Co.	E. of July
San F'elisco via S'hai & Japan & Co.	Persia	P. M. Co.	3, Aug.
Via, T'ma via K'lung & S'hai B.C.	Seattle M.	O. S. E.	6, Aug.
San F'oo via S'hai & Japan & Co.	Korea	P. M. Co.	10, Aug.
Vancouver and Seattle	Saikai M.	J. M. Co.	10, Aug.
San F'oo via Manila & Japan & Co.	Siberia	P. M. Co.	17, Aug.
San F'oo via S'hai & Japan & Co.	China	P. M. Co.	31, Aug.
Mexican, Peruvian and Chile	Anyo M.	T. K. K.	10, Sept.
Ports via Japan			

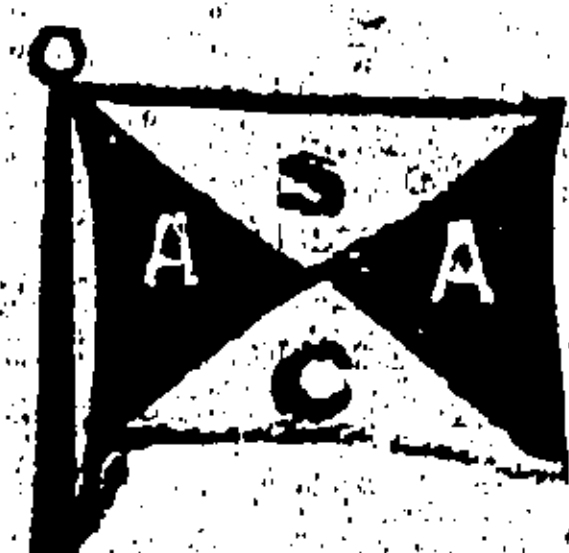
## AUSTRALIA.

Australian Ports via Manila	Empire	G. L. Co.	22, July
Australian Ports via Manila	Hitchi M.	N. Y. K.	17, Aug.

## SINGAPORE, COAST PORTS AND JAPAN.

Shanghai, Kobe & Moji	Sangola	D. S. Co.	23, July
Swatow, Amoy & Foochow	Haiching	D. L. Co.	23, July
Manila	Yuenang	J. M. Co.	24, July
Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama	Nera	M. M.	26, July
Swatow, Amoy & Foochow	Haimun	D. L. Co.	27, July
Singapore, Penang & Calcutta	Fooksang	J. M. Co.	27, July
Shanghai	Yusang	J. M. Co.	28, July
S'pore, P'ang, R'oon & Calcutta	Ceylon M.	N. Y. K.	29, July
Shanghai	Makta	P. & O.	30, July
Bombay via S'pore, Port S'ham, Penang & Colombo	Inaho M.	O. S. K.	2, Aug.
Batavia, Cheribon, Samarang, & Singapore, Mauritius & South African Ports	Tjikembang	J. C. J. L.	7, Aug.
S'hai, Moji, Kobe and Yokohama	Madawaska	B. L. L.	25, Aug.
Shanghai	Nore	P. & O.	25, Aug.
Shanghai	Tiipanas	J. O. J. L.	Q. desp.
Shanghai	Tiitaroom	J. O. J. L.	Q. desp.
Shanghai	Tiitajap	J. O. J. L.	Q. desp.
Shanghai	Tiimatook	J. O. J. L.	Q. desp.
Shanghai	Tiibodas	J. O. J. L.	Q. desp.

## HONGKONG-NEW YORK.



## AMERICAN ASIATIC S.S. Co.

FOR NEW YORK VIA PORTS &amp; SUEZ CANAL.

(With liberty to call at the Malabar Coast).

The s.s. "INDRAWADI."

on or about 17th August 1915.

For freight and further particulars, apply to

SHEWAN TOMES &amp; CO.,

General Agents.

## TO SAIL.

## FOR SEATTLE.

The Steamship

"SHINSEI MARU"

will be despatched about the end of July.

For freight and particulars, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON &amp; Co., Ltd.

Agents.

Hongkong, 30th June, 1915.

## TO SAIL.

THE INDRA LINE Ltd.

For Boston &amp; New York, via Suez.

For Freight Passage and Further Particulars, apply to—

JARDINE, MATHESON &amp; Co., Ltd.

Agents.

Telephone No. 215. Sub. Ex. No. 9.

Hongkong, 23rd February, 1915.

## MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.

## CANADIAN MAIL.

The G. P. R. s.s. MONTEAGLE left Yokohama on Saturday, the 17th July at 2 p.m. due to arrive Vancouver on Saturday, the 31st July.

## AUSTRALIAN MAIL.

The E. & A. s.s. ALDENHAM left Sydney for this port (via Queensland Ports, Port Darwin and Manila) on the 10th inst., and may be expected to arrive here on or about 2nd August.

## MERCHANT STEAMERS.

The I. C. S. N. s.s. KUTSANG from Calcutta is due at Hongkong on the 31st July.

The I. C. S. N. s.s. FOOKSANG from Moji is due at Hongkong on the 23rd July.

The I. C. S. N. s.s. CHEONGSHING from Weihaiwei is due at Hongkong on the 23rd July.

The I. C. S. N. s.s. YUSANG from Shanghai is due at Hongkong on the 23rd July.

The S. L. s.s. RADNORSHIRE from London is due at Hongkong on the 26th July.

## VESSELS IN PORT.

## Steamers.

Wakamatsu Maru, Jap. s.s. 1,722, Yamaguchi, 6th July—Wakamatsu, 30th June, Cal—M.B.G.E.

Lakang, Br. s.s. 377, Matwea, 29th June—Haiphong, 27th June, General—J. M. & Co.

Chipehling, Br. s.s. 1,109, Walker, 10th July—Canton, General—J. M. & Co.

Tyders, Br. s.s. 480, W. R. Wallace, 12th July—Singapore, 2nd July, Gen.

Haichang, Chinese s.s. Monro, 12th July—Tientsin, Gen.—O.M.B.N. Co.

Olowa Maru, Jap. s.s. 876, N. Hyodo, 12th July—Moji, 7th July, Cal—M. B. K.

Hongmoh, Br. s.s. 2,555, Kinghorn, 13th July—Amoy, 13th July, Gen.—China.

Hulchow, Br. s.s. 1,240, Shane, 11th July—Tientsin, 9th July, Gen.—B.S.

Hitchi Maru, Jap. s.s. 4,031, S. Tamnaga, 15th July—Manila, 13th July, Gen.—N.Y.K.

Polyzeston, Br. s.s. 3,543, Costa, 15th July—Suez, 12th July, Gen.—M.M. Wood & Co.

Tjmanook, Dut. s.s. 3,510, A.W. Le Rooy, 13th July—Java 12th June, Sugar—J. O. J. L.

Hongkong, Fr. s.s. 739, A. Marguerite, 15th July—Haiphong, 14th July, Gen.—Hollow, 14th July, Gen.—A. R. Marty.

Liangchow, Br. s.s. 1,220, Benson, 10th July—Canton, General—B. & S.

Loongsang, Br. s.s. 1,093, Spittle, 18th July—Manila, 14th July, Gen.—J. M. & Co.

Sangola, Br. s.s. 3,349, R. A. Milne, R. N. 13th July—Singapore, 13th July, Gen.—D. Sassoon & Co.

Namsang, Br. s.s. 2,591, H. Gilroy, 20th July—Singapore, 14th July, Gen.—L. O. S. Co.

Yuenang, Br. s.s. 1,128, P. H. Rolt, 20th July—Manila, 17th July, Gen.—J. M. & Co.

Empire, Br. s.s. 2,843, J. McGregor, 20th July—Moji, 16th July, Gen.—G. L. & Co.

Teau, Br. s.s. 1,561, Trawbridge, 20th July—Manila, 18th July, Sugar—B. & S.

Haiching, Br. s.s. 1,267, W. C. Fassmore, 21st July—Swatow, 20th July, Gen.—D. L. & Co.

Kueichow, Br. s.s. 1,220, E. Farayth, 21st July—Tientsin 14th June, Gen.—B. & S.

Dowagong, Br. s.s. 1,647, C. W. Shearer, 21st July—Soleon, 17th July, Gen.—Choy Chong.

## TO SAIL.

## REDUCED FIRST CLASS FARES.

GREAT NORTHERN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

s.s. "MINNESOTA." (CAPT. T. W. GARLICK.)

Capacity 28,000 Tons. 27,500 Tons Gross Register. Length 680 Feet. Beam 73 Feet.

EQUIPPED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Sails from Hongkong

For SEATTLE via MANILA, NAGASAKI, INLAND SEA, KOBE &amp; YOKOHAMA.

Hongkong, Manila &amp; Shanghai to Seattle or San Francisco £36

Round Trip Tickets (Good for Six Months) ..... 54

Nagasaki to Seattle or San Francisco ..... 33

Round Trip Tickets (Good for Six Months) ..... 49.10

Kobe and Yokohama to Seattle or San Francisco ..... 31

Round Trip Tickets (Good for Six Months) ..... 46.10

Manila, Hongkong, Shanghai or Japan Ports of call to London ..... 65

London and Return (Six Months) ..... 109

Manila, Hongkong, Shanghai or Japan Ports of call to London and Return (24 Months) ..... 114

Reduced rates to all Points in the United States, Canada, and Europe.

Luxurious Passenger Accommodation—Suites and State-rooms (all outside rooms); Music room, Library, Smoking room, Nursery, Laundry, Telephones, etc.

DIRECT connection at Seattle with Great Northern and Northern Pacific Railways for all points in the United States, Canada and Europe.

Cabin passengers may travel by rail if desired between ports of Yokohama, Kobe and Nagasaki, without extra charge.

Special rates to Missionaries, and their families.

For full information regarding freight and passage apply to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA, Agents.

Prince's Building

## "ELLERMAN" LINE.

(ELLERMAN &amp; BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

## JAPAN, CHINA &amp; STRAITS

TO

## UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

For	Steamer	Sails.
LONDON	City of Rangoon	31st July.
LONDON	Kandahar	25th Aug.

Subject to change without notice.

For rates of freight and further information apply to

THE BANK LINE, LTD.

Hongkong, 15th July 1915.

General Agents.

## "GLEN LINE"

(McGREGOR COW &amp; Co.) Ltd.

For Genoa, London &amp; Hull

For freight and Further Particulars, apply to

SHEWAN TOMES &amp; Co.

Hongkong 9th July, 1915

Agents.

## HONGKONG &amp; WHAMPOA DOCK CO., LTD.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "MANIFESTO" HONGKONG.

Codes Used: A.I. A.B.C. Fifth Edition; Engineering, First and Second Edition; Western Union and Watkins.

Dock Owners, Ship Builders, Marine and Land Engineers, Boiler Makers.

Iron and Brass Founders, Forge Masters, Electricians.

ACETYLENE CUTTING AND WELDING FOR SHIP AND BOILER REPAIR.

Modern up-to-date plant operated by our own specially trained workmen under expert European supervision.

All classes of light Steel work manufactured by the above process.

Tanks, Drums, Ventilators, Pipes, &amp;c., &amp;c.

THE DIMENSIONS OF DOCKS AND SLIPS ARE AS FOLLOWS:—

NAME OF DOCK OR SLIP	LENGTH OF DOCK OR SLIP	ENTRANCE BEAM	DEPTH OF DOCK OR SLIP AT LOW WATER	DEPTH OF DOCK OR SLIP AT HIGH WATER	WINDY
KOWLOON					
No. 1 Dock, Kowloon	700	100	10	12	10
No. 2 Dock, Kowloon	275	75	10	12	10
No. 3 Dock, Kowloon	245	75	10	12	10
Passenger Slip, No. 1, Kowloon	245	75	10	12	10
Passenger Slip, No. 2, Kowloon	245	75	10	12	10
WATERLOO					
Commercial Dock	400	100	10	12	10
ABERDEEN					
Harbour Dock	400	100	10	12	10
Harbour Dock	400	100	10	12	10

Please Address Enquiries to the Chief Manager.

R. M. DYER &amp; Co. M.M. Kowloon Dock, Hongkong.

TOWN OFFICE, QUEEN'S BUILDINGS, Telephone No. 20, Hongkong.



# THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH. EXTRA

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, JULY 22, 1915.

## THE KWANGTUNG FLOODS

### Relief Work Proceeds.

If the local interest in the Kwangtung floods has died down, it is more than can be said for the distress. The Sunn Lee, which returned from the Delta yesterday, had similar experience to those of other boats which we have detailed: encountered the same clamouring crowds in canoes, risking their lives and those of others for the sake of being the first to get the dose of rice, and the same artful tricks to obtain, if possible, a double dose.

At Shin Hing the floods have fallen about fifteen feet. In Canton they have practically subsided in most places, though the water still reaches a fair height in the low district at the back of Sha Ki. It is suggested now that the real responsibility for the flooding of Canton itself lies with the bursting of a dyke in the North River, subsequent to which, the water swooped straight down on the city. In any case the Chinese Government needed no further argument to convince it of the necessity for proper embanking and for putting the work into skilled and honest hands.

We learn from Mr. Ho Fook that the Tung Wah's distributing work is proceeding apace and that untiring efforts are being made to satisfy the hungry and to remove the homeless into safety. We append the Tung Wah's latest acknowledgment of subscriptions received.

We ought to add that the masters of ships using the river are justly incensed at the continual firing that goes on from the banks. So far as we can learn, no attempt on the part of the Kwangtung Government is made to check this; shots are fired wantonly by the villagers (a not inconsiderable proportion of whom are always in possession of arms) and, in some cases, people on the river boats have been injured or killed. It seems as though any steamboat proceeding to or from the flooded area is regarded as a fair mark for these irresponsible snipers and it is not surprising that captains should feel that they have a perfect right to fire back.

Subscription List No. 6.

The Tung Wah Hospital begs to acknowledge with thanks the following donations to the Kwangtung Flood Relief Fund.

Chinese Chamber of Commerce, Kuala Lumpur, \$3000.

Canton Br. Tobacco Company, \$1000.

Per Kwong Wah Hospital Collection No. 5,654.60.

Inhabitants of Aberdeen and Apichau 463.71.

The Eastern and Australian Steamship Co., Ltd. 250.00.

Mr. F. B. L. Bowley, Hon. Treasurer, St. John's Cathedral 249.72.

Inhabitants of Tai O 196.40.

Sale of Flags per Messrs. O. W. Fletcher, Esq. Pak ying, L. W. Wun and Tsui Wai-u 174.50.

The following subscribed \$100: Hon. Mr. Cland Severn, Messrs. Kwong Tai, Messrs. Lee Chan, Messrs. Po Sang Cheong, Messrs. Po Hing Cheong, Messrs. Kwong Yau Sang, Yee Tak Company, Messrs. Chi Sang, Messrs. Sui On Wing, Luen Hing, Yat Yue, Yuet Loong Chan, J. R. Michael and Co., Tung Hip Loong, Yee Sang Yuen, Yee On Joon shop, Union Trading Company, Mr. Leung Heung Tin, Chinese staff of the Kowloon Canton Railway British section.

The following subscribed \$70: Staff of the H. K. & K. Wharf & Godown Company's West Point Godowns Messrs. Yuen Kee Chan.

The following subscribed \$50: Mrs. Choy Wa Shi, Mr. L. E. C., Mr. A. O. Ling.

## WHERE GERMANS FAIL

### England Can Produce Larger Steel Ingots Than Krupp's.

"I am sorry to have to confess it, but shortly before the war I was dining with the managing director of Krupp's, who told me that they were making steel ingots weighing 110 tons for guns by the crucible process evolved 175 years ago by an Englishman, Benjamin Huntsman," said Professor John Oliver Arnold, of Sheffield University, at the Royal Institution on Tuesday.

Neither the Germans nor the Americans, however (proceeded the professor), could produce the Sheffield white crucible. That was a secret handed down from father to son in Sheffield.

In the North of England they were making ingots weighing 150 tons, and there were 12,000 ton presses squeezing out armour plate like cheese.

Professor Arnold went on to tell of what he described as a tragedy in the history of metallurgy. M. Martin, who originated the "open hearth method," was imitated by others and eventually disappeared. He was found in 1910 in the direst poverty. French and British metallurgists had now placed M. Martin in comfortable circumstances for the rest of his life, and he had been awarded the highest honour—the Bessemer Gold Medal.

## TYPHOON WARNING.

Through the courtesy of the American Consul General, the telegram quoted below was received from the Manila observatory at 8 p.m. July 21, 1915. Typhoon north of Molocosa moving north-north-east or north-east.

The telegram quoted below was received from the Manila observatory at 11.15 a.m. July 22, 1915. Cyclone or Typhoon north of Molocosa. Killing up.

## UP TO THE MINUTE.

The following arrived too late for correction on page four.

Indes.—\$133, cash buyers.

Douglas's.—\$54 1/5, buyers.

China Sugars.—\$126, sales and buyers.

Luzons.—\$44, buyers.

Wharves.—\$73, buyers.

Docks.—\$75, buyers.

Cements.—\$685, buyers.

Langkats.—Tls. 38 1/2, buyers.

## The "Yellow Dragon."

The Magazine issued by Queen's College—the Yellow Dragon—contains much that is of general interest this month. Its best feature is, perhaps, a letter from the Dardanelles, dated May 14, which is full of live stuff, as engrossing to the outside reader as to the schoolboy. An article describing a winter trip to Ireland is both informative and exceedingly well written. An ambitious correspondent sends a letter to the editor, setting forth his reasons for applying for the post of commander of the Hong Kong aeroplanes; reasons which are so ingenious that one is almost tempted to say they deserve to be taken into serious consideration.

Fairless School, \$40.

The following subscribed, \$25.—Mr. R. O. H., Mr. G. R. S., Mr. J. E. Woodcock.

Miss E. E. Kenny, \$20.

Wantsai Government School, \$14.

Already acknowledged, \$195.631.22.

Total \$208,992.15.

## THE ARSON CHARGE.

### Cross-examination for the Defence.

This afternoon, Mr. R. Lindell continued the hearing of the arson case in connection with the fire at 158, Queen's Road.

Inspector Gordon, in answer to Mr. W. E. L. Shenton, who appeared for the defence, detailed the positions of the various fittings in the ground which was occupied by the first defendant who, with his foks, was carrying on a tailoring business. There were two hanging kerosene lamps as well as gas fittings for the purpose of illumination. There was a reservoir for a lamp, capable of holding two or three gallons of kerosene beneath the stairs.

A draught coming in through the door on the ground floor passing up the staircase might account for the flames coming out of the first floor windows, as the Chinese coastable saw, but when witness looked up the staircase it was not well light. The fire was just beginning to shoot out between the steps.

Mr. Shenton said he was going to suggest that two gas jets had been left burning, half turned on, if the wind had blown the flames out a kerosene lamp burning near by might have caused the fire. The witness agreed that this might be the case. The fire brigade pumped many hundreds of gallons of water into the shop at considerable force.

The force of the water was such as to strew the contents of the shop all over the place. The kerosene reservoir was found, after the fire, full of water.

Mr. Shenton remarked that that was probably the kerosene which was seen coming out of the building on the surface of the water.

## VOLUNTEER RESERVE ORDERS.

H.K.V.R. Order No. 56 issued to-day by Major Wakeman Commanding H.K.V.R. to-day.

### Parades.

There will be no parade to-morrow, Friday July the 23rd. "A," "B" and "C" Companies will parade on Monday, July the 26th, on the Cricket ground, at 5.15 p.m. for Company Drill, and on Friday, July the 30th at the same time and place for Battalion Drill Happy Valley. Dress: Drill Order, Shirt Sleeves. Recruits will parade under Sgt. Major Bond on the Cricket Ground on Wednesday, July the 28th, and Thursday, July the 29th. Dress: Drill Order, Shirt Sleeves. "D" Company will parade at Volunteer Headquarters on Wednesday, July the 28th, at 5.30 p.m. under Sgt. Major Cooke. Dress: Drill Order, Shirt Sleeves. Signallers will parade at Murray Battery on Wednesday, July the 28th at 5.30 p.m.

Class of Instruction. In future the class of instruction for Non-Commissioned Officers will be held on the Cricket Ground on Tuesday in every week. The next class of instruction will be held on the Cricket Ground, at 5.30 p.m., on Tuesday, July the 27th. Dress Drill Order, Shirt Sleeves.

Gun Club Hill Picquet and Prisoner of War Camp Guard. The H. K. V. C. will relieve the H.K.V.R. on Friday, July the 23rd.

### Promotion.

Lieut. G. U. Moxon to be Sergeant.

### Postings.

Sergt. G. O. Moxon is posted to Coy. "A" Section 4, Pte. H. O. Holt having joined is posted to Coy. "B" Section 4, Pte. A. J. Carter having joined is posted to Coy. "A" Section 3, Pte. L. A. Cosart having joined is posted to Coy. "A" Section 2.

Note. Braces must not be worn when parading in shirt sleeves. Khaki shirt, collars and ties must be worn.

## OUR LONDON LETTER.

### (Continued from yesterday.)

Just at that moment, fortunately, three Canadian bombers, who had passed down the line, came to our assistance and kept the Germans well in hand while we built our double block. During that attack, I am sorry to say, I lost two out of my three subalterns (the fourth has not yet returned). Poor old Roy was shot through the body after we had got about half way, and though we quickly got his wound dressed and moved him back on a stretcher, he died in hospital the same night. Basil was simply magnificent all through; as soon as Roy (who was bomb officer) was wounded, Basil went up to the front and by his coolness and courage helped materially towards the success of the affair, and at last, when all our bombers had been killed and there was just the chance that the Germans might bomb us back again before we could block the trench, he picked up a rifle and ran along their parapet picking off the German bombers until an exploding bomb blew the lower half of his face off. Even then he had sufficient strength left and sufficient thoughtfulness to write me a note and send it by messenger saying that he was very sorry he was "out of action." Poor old chap he was full of pluck right to the end. In that part of the trench we only took two unwounded prisoners, though several wounded, and we were glad to be able to rescue a wounded Canadian who had been captured four days before. You cannot imagine the awful state of the trench; instead of the beautifully clean and sanitary trenches we had known before, we found everything in a most loathsome state. The Germans about here never bother to bury their dead; they leave them lying in places two and three deep, on the floor of the trench, or build them up in front to form a parapet where sandbags have been knocked down by shell fire. It was simply too horrible for words, walking along the trench over a floor of bodies, some of which had been there for weeks. Well, we got to the point I mentioned above about 3 o'clock, and there we remained the whole day without food or water, for we had had to leave everything of that sort behind us, and it was impossible to get anything up to us during the day. Everything had to come about 300 yards across open country from our old first line trench—now the support trench. So we simply had to parch in the blazing sun, and make the best of it, doing what we could, weary though we all were, to put the trench into decent order.

### Fight for the Fort.

This vivid descriptive letter concludes as follows:—"During the afternoon orders came from the Brigade that we were to push right on again that night and take the remaining 250 yards of trench and the fort at the end of it; but I wrote to the colonel and told him my men were really not in a fit state to do it; they were very weary and rather shaken after the experience of the previous night, and had neither food nor water for 24 hours, and if the attack was to be a success it should be made by fresh troops. So he sent another company (No. 4) up to relieve mine, and brought us back to the second line trench. The other company managed to work along the remaining part of the trench all right, but could not take the fort, where the Germans had a garrison of about 60 men and two machine guns. However, they double blocked and built a barricade within about 40 yards of the fort and made good their part of the trench, and the following evening my Company was sent up again for an assault on the fort in the dark. I went

along and had a good look at the place from both sides, and came to the conclusion that to storm it with 100 men (which was all I was to have—70 of my own and 30 from another company) in the bright moonlight would have been mere suicide. We should every one of us have been wiped out by the machine guns. So I sent a message through the colonel to the Brigade to say that it would be wise to knock the place to pieces with lyddite first. This they agreed to do at dawn, but when dawn came, for some reason or other, the order was cancelled and no artillery bombardment took place, but we were expected to make an assault just the same. However, fortunately for us, the Germans during the night had come to the conclusion that discretion was the better part of valour, and had removed their two machine guns and most of the garrison, and when we made the assault and I jumped up on the parapet demanding their surrender, those who were left threw down their rifles and put up their hands, so that we gained a bloodless victory. We took one officer and 21 men prisoners (unwounded) besides 15 wounded, one trench mortar, and about 400 rifles and any amount of ammunition; but although we searched everywhere, we could not find either of the two machine guns, though we found plenty of belts of ammunition for them. This fort was, if possible even worse from a sanitary point of view than the trench we first took, and it took us two days of hard work to clean it up and bury all the dead, but it is a proper state of defence. As at length our time came for a short respite, and last night we were relieved by another battalion of our brigade and came back for a short rest, for which we are all very grateful."

### Poulton's Grave.

It is announced that Carpenter, the famous heavy weight boxing champion, concerning whom there have been rumours abroad, is quite fit and in good health. Since the beginning of the war he had been acting as a motor car driver, but is now attached to the Military Aviation Service, and has just obtained his pilot certificate. His temperament and physique should enable him to win fame against the German Taube machines or the Zeppelins. The whole world has been thrilled by the description this week of the splendid feat accomplished by the young English airman who blew up a Zeppelin with an incendiary bomb at a height of 6,000 feet and was hurled by the force of the explosion round and round like a spent rocket. A recent despatch from a Rouer correspondent in France, describing a visit to Ploegsteert Wood, which Tommy Atkins with characteristic genius has christened "Plug Street" contains the following tragic reference to one of our splendid sportsman fighters who now sleeps his last sleep there. He writes "Here and there one comes across miniature cemeteries, containing the bodies of those who have fallen in the wood. In such spots, sheltered by the overhanging trees, lies Lieutenant W. Poulton Palmer, the Rugby international who was shot through the head some time back while engaged with a working party. His grave is in perfect order, with the grass mound covered with flowers and surrounded by a wooden fence." Few sportsmen could read that simple statement quite unmoved. Here was one, in the flower of his youth, who, if ever man was made in the image of God, was even that splendid figure is still for ever. That fine chiselled face is set in death eternal. Poulton sleeps in the little Flanders wood—a gallant and matchless international player of the game. The Kaiser has some appalling crimes to answer for.

## CONTEMPORARY OPINION.

### Trading With the Enemy in China.

The following leader was taken from the Times of June 3.

The serious issue presented by the attitude of the British Government on the question of trading with the enemy in China has at last been brought to a head. It cannot remain where it is now, nor can it be further shelved after many months of quiet but persistent protest. The China Association produced considerable correspondence on the subject at its annual meeting in London on Tuesday, and the chairman of the association, Mr. F. Anderson, made a strong appeal to the Government. On the same day the new British Chamber of Commerce in Shanghai passed a resolution urging an amendment of the King's Regulations, and our Shanghai Correspondent telegraphed that German trade in China was reviving "in consequence of support from Manchester," a statement frequently made and never yet denied. The present position can be very briefly explained. The British Government came last autumn to the conclusion that German houses established in neutral countries "outside Europe" were not to be subjected to the law against trading with the enemy. There were certain qualifications, but that was the broad result of the definitions then laid down. The decision specially affected the German houses in China, some of which have very intimate relations with Manchester. The British merchants in China, and the China Association in London, have repeatedly protested against this conferment of the status of neutrals upon Germans in China, who necessarily remain German subjects, because they are under extra-territorial jurisdiction. The Prize Court at Alexandria, adjudicating upon goods shipped by a German at Shanghai, and subsequently captured, held that the shipper was an alien enemy, and the finding was undoubtedly correct. The Government have gone to the length of expressing the view that trade between Great Britain and Germans in China is "undesirable," but they refuse to prohibit it. It is contended that they have taken this course in deference to powerful influences exerted at Manchester. There is ample evidence to warrant the belief that trade between Manchester and Germans in China really amounts in many instances to trading between Manchester and Germany, because most of these German firms maintain definite relations with their own country. On the other hand, the practice is finding warm defenders who are expressing their views in letters to the Manchester newspapers. We think the Government pursued a middle course from good though mistaken motives, and that if they took the only logical view, namely that Germans in China are enemies within the meaning of the Act, Manchester trade would not really suffer, because it would quickly be transferred to purely British channels.

### A Burns Relic.

An interesting Burns relic has just been placed in the museum at the "auld clay biggin" at Alloway, where the poet was born. It is the bookcase which contained Burns' small library. The bookcase, which is in excellent preservation, is of pine, painted a dark oak colour, and remains exactly as the poet left it. The bookcase has up till now been in the possession of Miss Annie Burns, Obeltenham, the poet's granddaughter.

## WAR ITEMS.

### Like Father, Like Son.

A commission has been granted to Mr. Leon Cody, eldest son of the late Colonel Cody, as an aviator in the Royal Naval Air Service. All Colonel Cody's three sons are now serving the British Government. Vivian, the second eldest, is at the Royal Aircraft Factory, and Frank, the youngest, at the front. Colonel Cody was killed while flying in August, 1913. He was a naturalised Englishman of American extraction.

### To Squirt Burning Liquid.

Amsterdam, June 3.—The Tjii publishes a letter from Germany, despatched in such a way as not to pass through the censor's hands, which says that a new building has been erected at Krupp's for the manufacture of some mysterious new war engine, which is believed to be a monster machine for squirting burning liquid to a long distance.

### New Type of Respirator.

The Secretary of the War Office announced on June 3 that an improved type of respirator had been adopted as the official pattern on the recommendation of a special expert committee. Ample supplies of this respirator are now available at the front, and it is undesirable, as well as unnecessary, for the public to supply their soldier friends with other patterns.

### Dernburg A Traitor.

Copenhagen, June 9.—The intervention of Italy has caused the Conservative papers to begin a wild attack on the Jews. The Kreuz Zeitung and Tageszeitung are saying that d'Annunzio is a Jew, whose former name was Rappoport. A Hessian paper says Sinnio is a Jew, and as such has "been very expensive." Von Bodelschwingh, at a meeting of the Deutsche Wehrverein, publicly stated that the Jews had caused the war. Dernburg, a German Jew in America, had been a traitor to German interests.

### House of Commons Casualties.

The official announcement that Mr. Agar-Robartes, the Liberal member for St. Austell, has been wounded brings the number of House of Commons casualties up to 12. The full list is as follows:—Killed.—Mr. O'Neill, Mr. Gladstone.

Wounded.—Mr. Aubrey Herbert, Mr. Fitzroy, Mr. Sandys, Captain Campbell, Mr. Wedgwood, Major Archer-Shee, Mr. Raymond Greene, Mr. Agar-Robartes.

Prisoners of War.—Lord Dalrymple (since succeeded to the peerage), Major Morrison-Bell.

### Railway Construction Men from Canada.

Ottawa, June 1.—Mr. George Barry, Vice-President of the Canadian Pacific Railway, yesterday inspected the Canadian Overseas Railway Construction Corps, which is now mobilised at St. John, New Brunswick. Mr. Barry afterwards expressed himself as more than pleased at the fitness of the corps. Two men are above the average in physique.

The corps is made up exclusively of men from Canadian railways, and they are all experts in various branches of railway construction and working.

### Italy's Soldier King.

Pavia, June 8.—A message from Milan to the Matin says it is learned that during one of the recent encounters with the Austrians a shell burst within fifty yards of the King of Italy. His Majesty, however, paid no attention to the occurrence. He is living the ordinary life of his troops, and often goes into the firing line. The enthusiasm aroused amongst the troops is such that a few days ago, while they were about, "Long live the King," His Majesty, turning to one of his officers, remarked: "One would think they wished me to join with them in shouting 'Long live the King.'"



## NOTICES.

## THE ASSOCIATION OF EXPORTERS &amp; DEALERS OF HONGKONG.

The Annual General Meeting of the Association of Exporters and Dealers of Hongkong will be held on Thursday, the 29th July, 1915, at 4 o'clock p.m. precisely, in the Chamber of Commerce Room, New Government Building, for the following purposes:—

- (1) To receive the Report and Accounts of the Committee for the year ended 31st December, 1914.
- (2) To elect a New Committee.
- (3) To transact any General Business.

By Order,  
A. R. LOWE,  
Acting Secretary.

## THE ASSOCIATION OF EXPORTERS &amp; DEALERS OF HONGKONG.

Notice is hereby given that an Extraordinary General Meeting of Members will be held on Thursday, 29th July, at 4.30 p.m. in the Chamber of Commerce Room, New Government Building for the purpose of considering and if thought fit passing the following Resolution authorising an addition to the Rules:—

1. That the Rules be altered by the addition of the following new Rules to be numbered XXII, viz:—

"Any Member who is the subject of a nation between which and Great Britain a state of war exists shall ipso facto cease to be a Member."

By Order,  
A. R. LOWE,  
Acting Secretary.

## SILIMPOPON (SEBATTIK) COAL.

The undersigned having been appointed Agents for the Cowie Harbour Coal Co., Ltd. are prepared to quote prices for best quality Silimpopon Coal trimmed into Bunkers at Sebatik or Sandakan (British North Borneo).

Silimpopon Coal compares favourably with the better grades of Japanese Coal and gives good results on a very moderate consumption.

Steamers calling at Sebatik or Sandakan exclusively for Silimpopon Coal (either cargo or Bunkers) are exempt from payment of all Port charges.

At Sebatik steamers are berthed alongside the Company's wharf where there is a minimum depth of 27 to 28 feet at low water Spring Tides.

Charts of Sibuko Bay, (Sebatik Harbour) Prices, and all other information concerning the Port can be had on application to the Agents.

BRADLEY & Co., Ltd.  
Agents Cowie Harbour Coal Co., Ltd.  
Hongkong, 8th June, 1915.

## KEROSENE OIL.

We guarantee all kerosene oil sold by us to be pure and unadulterated.

Present price:—

"COMET,"

\$3.85 per case ex store.

"WHITE ROSE,"

\$4.25 per case ex store.

OHING CHEONG,

168 Des Vœux Road, Cen.

(2 blocks West of Cent. Market.)

KWONG YUEN,

91 Des Vœux Road, West

## SINCON &amp; CO.

Established A. D. 1880.

IRON, STEEL, METAL AND HARDWARE MERCHANTS. Wholesale and Retail. Ironmongers, Pig Iron and Foundry Castings, General Storekeepers and Shipchandlers, Nos. 33 and 37, King's Road, (2nd Street west of Central Market) Telephone No. 517.

Don't forget after the Show Street, and Light Refreshments. ALEXANDER & CO. Open Till Midnight.

## ENTERTAINMENTS.

THEATRE ROYAL.  
RETURN VISIT OF THE CHARLES HOWITT AND A. PHILLIPS CO.

FOR FIVE NIGHTS ONLY WITH FOUR NEW AND POPULAR PLAYS.

JULY 25th.—The Great American Mining Drama.  
"THE BARRIER"  
By Rex Beach.

JULY 26th.—The Screaming Farce Comedy.  
"WHY SMITH LEFT HOME"  
Mr. Smith. Charles Howitt.

JULY 31.—The Amusing Comedy.  
"DON"  
A TALE OF A PARSON'S MOST UNUSUAL SON, A SMILE, A LAUGH, A SIGH, A TEAR.

JULY 31.—The Latest London Success.  
"MILESTONES"

AUGUST 2nd.—LAST PERFORMANCE.  
The Famous Comedy.  
"A MESSAGE FROM MARS"  
Horace Parker. Charles Howitt.

COMMENCE AT 9.15 P.M.

Prices: \$3, \$2 and \$1.

Booking at MOUTRIE'S.

## VICTORIA THEATRE.

TUESDAY, 20th July, 1915

The Four Devils

A Great Tragedy in 3 parts, 2,000 feet long.

Friday, 23rd July, 1915

A Grand Benefit Night in aid of the Canton Flood Fund.

When the Final Episodes of the  
"PERILS OF PAULINE"

Will be exhibited, also a Musical Treat by  
PROF. GONZALES.

Prices \$2 D.C. } All proceeds to go  
\$1 Stalls } to Fund.

Soldiers and Sailors 50 cents.

## BIJOU THEATRE.

21st, 22nd & 23rd July

The thrilling detective drama  
THE MYSTERY OF SYDNEY STREET

in 3 parts, length 5,000 feet.

also  
a set of Comic Pictures.

MATINEE:

Every Wednesday & Saturday.

## NOTICES.

## STOVES AND BLOWLAMPS.

Alex. Ross & Co. have recently taken over the agency of the "Optimus" works, Stockholm, and will be pleased to supply from stock any kind of Kerosene Stove or Blowlamp at very reasonable prices.

Please call to inspect at Machinery Office  
4, Des Vœux Road.

## BATHING

EVERY EVENING AT NORTH BEACH.  
ICES.

Cold Minerals, Tea, Coffee, Cakes, etc.  
Supplied from 4 p.m. daily at Hongkong prices.  
With Best attendance.

THE ALEXANDRA CAFE  
CATERERS.

## FRENCH LESSONS

C. MOUSSON

15, Morrison Hill Road

## OFFICIAL MARKET PRICES

Hongkong, March 125, 191  
BUTCHER MEAT

Best Sirloin—Mei Lung Pa	lb.	19
"Prime Cut—	"	21
"Corned—Ham Ngau Yuk	"	19
"Roast—Shiu	"	19
"Breast—Ngau Lam	"	17
"Soup—Tong Yuk	"	15
"Steak—Ngau Yuk Pa	"	20
"do.—Sirloin—Ngau Lau	"	30
"Sausages—Ngau Cheung	"	24
Bullock's Brains—No	per set	10
"Tongue, fresh—Ngau Li	each	60
"corned—Ham Ngau Li	"	60
"Head—Ngau Tau	"	\$1.00
"Heart—Ngau Sui	"	14
"Hump, Salt—Ngau Kin	"	20
"Feet—Ngau Keuk	each	11
"Kidneys—Ngau Yiu	"	11
"Tail—Ngau Mei	"	18
"Liver—Ngau Kon	"	13
"Tripe (undressed)—Ngau To	"	6
Calves' Head & Feet—Ngau tau-tau-keuk	set	\$1.00
Mutton Chop—Young Pei Kwat	lb.	25
"Leg—Young Pei	"	25
"Shoulder—Young Shan	"	24
"Saddle—	"	27
Pigs Chitlings—Chu Chong	"	27
"Brains—Chu No	per set	24
"Feet—Chu Keuk	lb.	13
"Fry—Chu Chap	"	15
"Head—Chu Tau	"	18
"Heart—Chu Sam	each	11
"Kidneys—Chu Yiu	"	18
"Liver—Chu Kon	lb.	28
Pork Chop—Chu Pak Kwai	"	24
"Corned—Ham Chu Yuk	"	28
"Leg—Chu Pei	"	20
"Fat or Lard—Chu Yau	"	20
Sheep's Head & Feet—Young Tau Keuk	set	60
"Heart—Young Sam	each	8
"Liver—Young Kon	lb.	28
"Kidneys—Young Yiu	"	22
"Sucking Pigs, to order—Chu Tsai	"	20
Suet, Beef—Shang Ngau Yau	"	26
"Mutton—Shang Young Yau	"	19
Veal—Ngau Tsai Yuk	"	20
"Sausages—Ngau Tsai Cheung	"	20
Lard—Chu Yau	"	20

## POULTRY.

Chicken—Kai Tsai	lb.	35
Capons, Large, Small—Sin Kai	"	34
Ducks—Ap	"	32
Doves—Pan Kau	"	18
Eggs, Hen—Kai Tan (cooking)	per doz	20
"(fresh)—	"	36
Fowls, Canton—Kai	lb.	42
"Hainan—Hoi Nam Kai	"	30
Geese—Ngo	"	24
Pigeons, Canton—Pak Kap	each	28
"Hoihow—Hoi How Pak Kap	"	25
Snipe—Sha Tsui	each	22
Turkeys, Cook—Fo Kai Kung	lb.	60
"Hen—Na	"	45
Pheasant—Shan Kai	"	75
Quail—Om Chun	"	25
Partridges—Che Ku	"	65

## FISH

Barbel—Ka Yu	lb.	16
Bream—Pin Yu	"	18
Canton Fresh Water Fish—Hoi Sin Yu	"	15
Carp—Li Yu	"	20
Catfish—Chik Yu	"	12
Codfish—Mun Yu	"	14
Crabs—Hoi	"	26
Cuttle Fish—Mak Yu	"	18
Dab—Sha Mang Yu	"	12
Dace—Wong Mei Lap	"	13
Dog Fish—Tit To Sha	"	10
Eels, Conger—Hoi Man	"	18
"Fresh water—Tan Sui Yu	"	18
Eels, Yellow—Wong Sin	"	32
Frogs—Tin Kai	"	33
Garoupe—Shek Pan	"	40
Gudgeon—Pak Kap Yu	"	18
Herrings—Tao Pak	"	20
Halibut—Cheung Kwan Kap	"	20
Labrus—Wong Fo Yu	"	18
Loach—Wu Yu	"	26
Lobsters—Lung Ha	"	28
Mackerel—Chi Yu	"	32
Monk Fish—Mong Yu	"	16
Mullet—Chai Yu	"	22
Oysters—Shang Ho	"	22
Parrot Fish—Kai Kung Yu	"	18
Perch—Tan Lo	"	18
Pike—Fa Pau Fong	"	15
Plaice—Pan Yu	"	15
Pomfret, Black—Hak Chong	"	26
Pomfret, White—Pak Chong	"	28
Prawns—Ming Ha	"	38
Ray—Pai Pa Sha	"	10
Rook Fish—Shek Kau Kung	"	15
Roach—Chun Yu	"	12
Salmon—Ma Yu	"	30
Shark—Sha Yu	"	7
Skate—Po Yu	"	8
Shrimps—Ha	"	25
Snapper—Lap Yu	"	28
Soles—Tat Sha Yu	"	26
Tench—Wan Yu	"	16
Turbot—Cho How Yu	"	18
Turtles, small, fresh water—Keak Yu	"	60

## FRUITS

Almonds—Bang Yan	lb.	35
Apples (California)—Kam Shan Ping Kho	"	18
"(Ohio)—Tin Chun Ping Kho	"	18

## 肉食

Bans 1st, fragrant, Canton—San Shing Hong Chia lb.	3
(brides), Macao—San Heung Chia	3
Chestnuts, Chinese—Fong Lut	12
Carambola—Yeung To	12
Coconuts—Ye Tse	12
Grapes—Po Tai Tse	12
Lemons, China—Ling Mung	10
"America—Kam Shan Lag Mung	10
Lichees Dried—Lai Chi, small Stone	1b 28
"Fresh	1b 28
Oranges, (Canton)—Shan-shang Tim Ching	5
"Sweet	5
Pears, (American)—Kam San Shoot Lay	8
"(Canton, Cooking)—Fai Li	10
Peanuts—Fa Shang	10
Plantain—Tai Chiu	14
Plums—Swatow, Hung Lai	14
Pumelo, Siam—Chim Lo Yau	14
"Shanghai—Lo Kwai	15
Walnuts—Hop To	15
"Green—Sang Hop Tao	15
Water Melon—(Am.)—Kam San Sai Kwa	each

## VEGETABLES, &amp;c.

Artichokes, Shanghai—Sheung-hoi Ah Chi	8
Cheek	8
Beans, (French), Macao—Oh Moon Pin Tau	8
"(French) Shanghai—Sheung Hai Pin	8
"Sprout—Ah Chai	10
"Long—Tau Kok	10
Beet Root—Hung Choi Tau	each 6
Bitter Squash—Fu Kwa	8
Brinjals, Green—Ching Yuen Kwa	8
"Red—Hung Ke	8
Cabbage, Chinese, (common)—Ka—Tsoi	1b 10
Cabbage, Shanghai—Ye Tsoi	14
Cane Shoots, bunch—Kau Shan	8
Carrots—Kam Shan	1b 6
Celery, Chinese—Tong Kan Tsoi	8
Chillies Dried—Kon Lap Chiu	25
"Red—Hung Fa Chiu	10
"Green—Ching Lap Chiu	8
Curry Stuff, English—K's Li Chu Lin	10
Uncumber—Ching Kwa	each 2
Garlic—Sun Tau	1b 8
Ginger, young—Sun Tse Keung	6
"old—Lo Keung	9
Horse Radish, Shanghai—Lik Kan	12
Indian Corn—Suk Mai	each 1
Lettuce—Young Shang Tsoi	8
"Mandarin—Kwai Lam Ma Tai	1b 6
Water Chestnuts—Ma Tai	1b 6
"Mandarin—Kwai Lam Ma Tai	1b 6
Mushrooms, Fresh—Shang Cho Ko	35
Musk Melon, Amer.—Kam-san Hong Kwa	each 1b
Okra	8
Onions Bombay—Young Chong Tau	8
"Green—Shang Chong	8
"Shanghai—Sheung-hoi Chong Tau	7
Parley—Kun Tsoi	1b 8
Green Peas—Ching Tau	1b 8
Potatoes, Sweet—Fan Shu	3
"Shanghai—Sheung-hoi Shu Tsai	3
"Japan—Yut Pun Shu Tsai	3
"American—Fa Ki Shu Tsai	8
"Fochow—Fochow Shu Tsai	1
Pumpkin—Tong Kwa	3
Radish—Hung Lo Pak Tsai	6
Rhubarb (Fresh)—Tai Wong	1
Sage—Tse So	1
Shallots—Kon Ching Tan	8
Spinach—Yin Tsoi	8
Tomatoes—Fan Ke	6
Taro—Wu Tau	6
Turnip, Punti, (Long)—Lo Pak	4
"English—Young Lo Pak	4
Vegetable Marrow—Chit Kwa	4
"(American)—Kam-san Chit Kwa	4
Water Cress—Sai Yeung Tsoi	12
"Lily root—Lin Ngau	6
Yams—Ta Shu	6
"English—Young Kan Chai	6
"Tau	6

## 生口

Okra	8
Onions Bombay—Young Chong Tau	8
"Green—Shang Chong	8
"Shanghai—Sheung-hoi Chong Tau	7
Parley—Kun Tsoi	1b 8
Green Peas—Ching Tau	1b 8
Potatoes, Sweet—Fan Shu	3
"Shanghai—Sheung-hoi Shu Tsai	3
"Japan—Yut Pun Shu Tsai	3
"American—Fa Ki Shu Tsai	8
"Fochow—Fochow Shu Tsai	1
Pumpkin—Tong Kwa	3
Radish—Hung Lo Pak Tsai	6
Rhubarb (Fresh)—Tai Wong	1
Sage—Tse So	1
Shallots—Kon Ching Tan	8
Spinach—Yin Tsoi	8
Tomatoes—Fan Ke	6
Taro—Wu Tau	6
Turnip, Punti, (Long)—Lo Pak	4
"English—Young Lo Pak	4
Vegetable Marrow—Chit Kwa	4
"(American)—Kam-san Chit Kwa	4
Water Cress—Sai Yeung Tsoi	12
"Lily root—Lin Ngau	6
Yams—Ta Shu	6
"English—Young Kan Chai	6
"Tau	6

## 海鮮

Barbel—Ka Yu	lb.	16
Bream—Pin Yu	"	18
Canton Fresh Water Fish—Hoi Sin Yu	"	15
Carp—Li Yu	"	20
Catfish—Chik Yu	"	12
Codfish—Mun Yu	"	14
Crabs—Hoi	"	26
Cuttle Fish—Mak Yu	"	18
Dab—Sha Mang Yu	"	12
Dace—Wong Mei Lap	"	13
Dog Fish—Tit To Sha	"	10
Eels, Conger—Hoi Man	"	18
"Fresh water—Tan Sui Yu	"	18
Eels, Yellow—Wong Sin	"	32
Frogs—Tin Kai	"	33
Garoupe—Shek Pan	"	40
Gudgeon—Pak Kap Yu	"	18
Herrings—Tao Pak	"	20
Halibut—Cheung Kwan Kap	"	20
Labrus—Wong Fo Yu	"	18
Loach—Wu Yu	"	26
Lobsters—Lung Ha	"	28
Mackerel—Chi Yu	"	32
Monk Fish—Mong Yu	"	16
Mullet—Chai Yu	"	22
Oysters—Shang Ho	"	22
Parrot Fish—Kai Kung Yu	"	18
Perch—Tan Lo	"	18
Pike—Fa Pau Fong	"	15
Plaice—Pan Yu	"	15
Pomfret, Black—Hak Chong	"	26
Pomfret, White—Pak Chong	"	28
Prawns—Ming Ha	"	38
Ray—Pai Pa Sha	"	10
Rook Fish—Shek Kau Kung	"	15
Roach—Chun Yu	"	12
Salmon—Ma Yu	"	30
Shark—Sha Yu	"	7
Skate—Po Yu	"	8
Shrimps—Ha	"	25
Snapper—Lap Yu	"	28
Soles—Tat Sha Yu	"	26
Tench—Wan Yu	"	16
Turbot—Cho How Yu	"	18
Turtles, small, fresh water—Keak Yu	"	60

## 菓子

Almonds—Bang Yan	lb.	35
Apples (California)—Kam Shan Ping Kho	"	18
"(Ohio)—Tin Chun Ping Kho	"	18

## 菓子







## Commercial.

Singapore Share Market.  
Writing for to-day's homeward mail, July 2, Messrs. Fraser & Co. state:—

The 24 10s. per cent. War Loan is being eagerly supported by all sections of the community, who realise that apart from patriotic motives they are securing a highly attractive trustee investment. Applications are being received by us and the banks have stated their willingness to give every facility to intending investors and are forwarding applications free of charge, so we expect the fullest advantage will be taken of the present opportunity. If the Stock Exchange restrictions as regards selling to London could be removed, further capital would be available, and it is to be hoped the Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury will see the necessity of taking some steps in this direction, and so place Eastern shareholders in a more favourable position than now exists. Our market generally is at present marking time, after a brief spell of considerable activity, especially in the low priced rubbers which made good advances, but close slightly below the best. Rubber.—The chief demand in sterling since our last issue of June 2, has been for Merlimas, Pegahs, United Temings, Chersonese, Anglo-Javes, Bekohs, Bukit Sembawang and Singapore Uniteds, but as we close they are quiet at quotations. Amongst local rubbers Pajuma, Ayer Panas, Malakalis, Tapahs, Kempas, Sungai Bagans, Tuluk Ansons and Lunas were in good request and although they are in most instances slightly lower, sellers are scarce on the least demand.

Mining.—Tins participated to a slight extent in the recent advance and more interest has been evinced in this section than has been the case for some time past. Kamuntangs have risen from 27/- to 32/6 with sellers now asking 33/3. Dabocks are wanted at 21/0 and Tronohs \$12 ex div. tipsters made \$1.40 and Pengkalens are asked for at \$1.20. Tins and Belats are wanted at \$4 and \$2.80, respectively. Middletons are obtainable at \$7, Ting Kils \$8.25 and Kanatols \$1.25. Rubbers have been in good demand round about \$2.80 with very few shares offering.

General.—The Straits Trading report and accounts for the second half of their business year are even better than usual, and show a most satisfactory state of affairs, and the shares which a short time ago were obtainable at \$48.75 close firm at \$50 cum. div. Eastern smelters preference and ordinary have risen to 25/- and 17/-, respectively, a fair number of transactions having taken place round these quotations. Straits Steamships have buyers at \$315 with sellers holding for \$325 at which figure a small parcel was placed. Other shares in this section remain quiet at quotations. South Sumatra Rubber Litigation. In the Companies Winding-up Court, on 15th inst., Mr. Justice Neville was asked to appoint a special examiner in the matter of the South Sumatra Rubber Estates, Ltd. Mr. Fisher Williams said this was a summons taken out for the appointment of a special examiner of a witness in Batavia, and it was suggested that His Majesty's Counsel at that place should be appointed. There had been charges of misfeasance, and the action was to recover £12,000 said to have been received as secret profit from a Mr. Taylor, a Dutchman, resident about 20 miles from Batavia, who was the vendor of the property. It was desired to examine Mr. Taylor, the question being purely one of fact. His Lordship made an alternative order appointing an examiner at either Batavia or Singapore, whichever might be most convenient. His Lordship directed that security should be given for the costs of the examination.

Burma Oil Co.  
A profit of \$1,411,279 is shown in the business of the Burma Oil Co. for the year ending March 31. \$13,371 was provided for increased depreciation \$30,000 for the field reserve fund, \$200,000 to general reserve, and there was a distribution of 27 1/2 per cent. for the year. \$7,260 was carried forward, \$7,812 is set aside as first instalment against damage done by the Emden to the company's property at Madras, and \$14,868 is contributed to War Relief Funds.

# SHARE REPORT.

## COMPARATIVE SHARE QUOTATIONS.

S.—SELLERS FA.—SALES B.—BUYERS N.—NOMINAL

STOCK.	To-day's Closing Prices	Number of Shares	Par Value	Paid Up	1914. Highest	1914. Lowest	1915. Highest	1915. Lowest	Last Dividend and Date	
<b>Banks.</b>										
H'kong & Shanghai Banking Corp.	\$815 b. 276/-	120,000	\$125	all	855	July.	700	Oct.	815 790 { £2 3/- & 5/- bonus at ex 1/9/14 equal to \$27.27 for 1/2 year ending 31/12/14	
<b>Marine Insurances.</b>										
Canton Insurance Office, Ltd.	370 b.	10,000	\$250	50	350	Dec.	305	Oct.	370 360 { Final of \$4 a/c 1913. Interim of \$18 a/c 1914.	
North China Ins. Co., Ltd.	165 b.	10,000	£15	£5	145	May	133	Jan.	170 160 { Interim of 12 1/2 p.c. for 1914	
Union Ins. Society of Canton, Ltd.	\$520 b.	12,400	\$250	100	847 1/2	April	700	Oct.	\$920 \$855 { Final of \$20 and bonus of \$5 making \$55 for 1913 and Interim of \$30 for 1914	
Yangtze Ins. Assoc. Ltd.	\$240 ex 73	12,000	\$100	60	210	April	192 1/2	Jan.	240 225 { Final of \$15 mak. \$18 for 1913 & Int. of \$3 for 1914	
<b>Fire Insurances.</b>										
China Fire Ins. Co., Ltd.	\$152 b.	20,000	\$	00	20	160	July	140	Oct.	152 130 { \$9 for 1913
H'kong Fire Ins. Co., Ltd.	\$397 1/2 b.	8,000	\$250	50	395	Feb.	368	April.	397 1/2 385 { \$27 for 1913	
<b>Shipping.</b> { 40 cts. b. x the rest }										
C. & M. S. S. Co., Ltd. { turn of \$4.50 per s. }		30,000	\$25	all	10	Jan.	5 1/2	Dec.	50 cts. 30 cts. { \$1 for 1906	
Douglas Steamship Co., Ltd.	\$54 sa.	20,000	\$50	all	36	Mar.	27 1/2	Nov.	56 1/2 45 { \$3 for year ending 30.6.14	
Hongkong, C. & M. S. S. Co., Ltd.	19 b.	80,000	£15	all	29 1/4	Jan.	22	Dec.	23 19 { Final of 40 cts. making 80 cts for year ending 31.12.14	
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.	\$131 b.	60,000	£5	all	79	Jan.	50	Sept.	131 96 { Final of 3% making 6% on preferred shares & 5% on deferred shares for year 1913	
Shell Transport & Trading Co., Ltd.	\$76 b.	3,797,610	£1	all	106/-	Feb.	70/-	Sept.	89 6/8 x div. 82 1/2 x div. { Final of 5/- (Coupon No. 24) making 7/- for 1914	
Star Ferry Company, Ltd.	\$25 b.	40,000	\$10	all	49	Mar.	40	Nov.	37 32 { \$1.50 per share and bonus of 40 cents per share for year ending 30.4.15	
<b>Refineries.</b>										
China Sugar Refining Co., Ltd.	\$126 b.	20,000	\$100	all	96 1/2	Feb.	70	Nov.	127 1/2 111 { \$3 for 1912	
Luzon Sugar Refining Co., Ltd.	\$44 b.	7,000	\$100	all	31	Jan.	17	Dec.	44 27 1/2 { \$3 for 1897	
<b>Mining.</b>										
Kailan Mining Admin'n. 30/-	b.	1,000,000	£1	all	41/-	Feb.	33 3/8	Dec.	33 3/8 30/- { Interim of 1/- account, year ending 30.6.15 (Coupon No. 5.)	
Raub Australian Gold Mining Co., Ltd.	\$3.75 b.	200,000	£1	all	3.10	Jan.	1.90	Nov.	3.75 3.60 { 1/2 for 1909	
Tronoh Mines, Ltd.	\$32/- sa.	160,000	£1	all	39/-	Feb.	19 6/8	Nov.	32 6/8 32 6/8 { 1/- interim a/c 1915 paid 12.7.15	
<b>Docks, Wharves and Godowns &amp;c.</b>										
H'kong & K. W. & G. Co., Ltd.	\$72 1/2 b.	60,000	\$50	all	69	Jan.	73	Nov.	72 1/2 68 { \$3.50 for year 1914	
H'kong & W. P. & D. Co., Ltd.	\$75 b.	50,000	\$50	all	77	Jan.	53	Oct.	75 57 { \$3 dividend for year 1914	
S'hai Dock & Eng. Co., Ltd.	\$51 b.	55,000	t. 100	all	60	July	50	Dec.	52 51 { Tls. 5 for 1913	
S'hai & H'kew W. Co., Ltd.	\$93 sa.	36,000	t. 100	all	109	Jan.	82 1/2	Dec.	93 1/2 80 { Tls. 5 for 1914	
<b>Lands, Hotels and Buildings.</b>										
Anglo French Lands	\$94 b.	13,000	t. 100	t. 100	—	—	94	—	94 { Tls. 6 1/2 for year ending 29.2.14	
H'kong Hotel Co., Ltd.	\$116 b.	20,000	\$50	50	128	July	120	Dec.	116 112 { \$2.50 for half year ending 31.12.14	
H'kong Land Investment Co.	\$112 b.	50,000	\$100	all	117 1/2	July	98	Nov.	112 108 { \$3 for year ending 31.12.14	
H'phreys Estate & F. Co., Ltd.	\$6 1/4 b.	150,000	\$10	all	9 1/4	Jan.	7	Nov.	7 6.10 { 45 cents for year 1914	
K'loon Land & Building Co., Ltd.	\$40 b.	6,000	\$50	t. 0	45 1/2	Jan.	44	Feb.	40 40 { \$3 for 1914	
Shanghai Lands	\$104 sa.	78,000	t. 50	all	98	Dec.	89	Oct.	106 101 { Final of 6 p.c. making 12 p.c. for 1914	
West Point Building Co., Ltd.	\$72 b.	12,500	\$50	all	73	June	66	Feb.	72 70 { \$2.25 for half year ending 31.12.14	
H'kong Central Estates	\$100 a.	10,000	\$100	all	—	—	100	—	100 { \$4.09 for 7 months ending 31.12.14	
<b>Cotton Mills.</b>										
Ewo Cotton S. & W. Co., Ltd.	t. 175 b.	20,000	t. 50	all	138	July	135	May	176 152 1/2 { Tls. 12 for year ending 31.10.14	
Hongkong Cotton Co.	\$7 1/2 sa. & b.	125,000	\$10	all	8 1/2	Mar.	7	June	7 7 { 50 cents 31.7.08	
Kung Yik	\$15 sa.	75,000	t. 10	all	14 1/2	Jan.	11	Mar.	14 16.00 { Tls. 1.20 for year ending 30.11.14	
Laou Kung Mow	\$8 1/2 b.	8,000	t. 100	all	110	Feb.	70	May	89 86 { Tls. 12 for 1913	
Shanghai Cottons in S'hai	t. 98 1/2 b.	40,000	t. 50	all	135	Feb.	70	Nov.	89 86 { Div. Tls. 6. Bonus Tls. 4. Extra Bonus Tls. 1. year end 30.6.14	
<b>Miscellaneous.</b>										
China Borneo Company, Ltd.	\$10 e.	60,000	\$12	all	12	May	10	Dec.	10 10 { 85 cents for 1914	
China Light & Power Co., Ltd.	\$4 b.	50,000	\$5	all	4.80	July	4	April	4 1/2 4 1/2 { 6% for year ending 28.2.06	
Do. (Spec. shares)		50,000	\$1	all	9	Jan.	7	Nov.	8 1/2 8.00 { 70 cts. for 1914	
China Prov. L. & M. Co., Ltd.	\$30 b.	125,000	\$10	all	39	June	35	Aug.	34 34 { \$1.50 for year ending 31.7.14	
Dairy Farm Company, Ltd.	\$34 b.	40,000	7 1/2	6	39	June	35	Aug.	34 34 { 50 cts. for 1914	
Green Island Cement Co., Ltd.	\$6.85 b.	400,000	t. 10	all	6.90	Jan.	5	Dec.	6.90 6.70 { \$2.00 per share for 1914	
Hongkong Electric Co., Ltd.	\$42 b.	60,000	\$10	all	49	Jan.	36	Nov.	42 39 { Final of \$6 making \$8 1/2 for 1914	
Hongkong Ice Co., Ltd.	\$185 b.	6,000	\$25	all	217 1/2	July	174	Dec.	185 184 { Final of \$1 making \$2 for 1914	
Hongkong Rope Mfg. Co., Ltd.	\$26 b.	25,000	\$10	all	25	June	22	Apr.	26 25 { \$10 1/2 for 1914	
Hongkong Tramway Co., Ltd.	5 sa.	325,000	5/-	all	13/-	July	7/-	Feb.	5 x div. 4.80 x div. { Interim of T. 1 making T. 2 a/c 1913	
Langkats	t. 35 1/2 b.	150,000	g. 10	all	64 1/2	Mar.	28	Dec.	42 38 { 70 cts. on fully paid shares and 7 cts. on \$1 paid shares for year ending 30.4.15	
Peak Tramway Co., Ltd. (Old)	\$9.30 x div. b.	25,000	\$10	all	10 1/2	Jan.	8 1/4	June	10 10 { 50 cts.	
Do (New)	80 cts. b.	50,000	\$10	all	93 cts.	Jan.	75 cts.	Dec.	\$1 50 cts. { \$1.50 for 1910.	
Philippines Ld.	\$4 b.	75,000	\$10	all	—	—	—	—	— { None	
H. Price & Co., Ltd.	\$5 b.	12,000	\$10	all	—	—	—	—	— { None	
Societe des Pulpes et Papiereries du Tonkin	\$20 b.	13,200	\$50	all	—	—	—	—	— { None	
Steam Laundry Co., Ltd.	\$3.15 b.	20,000	£5	all	5 1/2	June	4	Nov.	3 1/2 3.00 { 35 cts. for year ending 31.5.14	
Union Water-boat Co., Ltd.	\$18 b.	27,723	\$10	all	22 1/2	Feb.	17	Jan.	18 16 1/2 { \$1.00, per share for year ending 31.12.14	
Watson and Co., Ltd.	\$6 1/2 b.	90,000	\$10	all	8 1/2	April	6.90	Dec.	6.60 x div. 6.50 x div. 60 cts. for 1914	
William Powell, Limited.	\$66 b.	21,000	\$7	all	9 1/2	Jan.	6 1/2	Dec.	6 1/2 6 { 50 cts. on old shares and 25 cts. on new year shares for year ending 30.6.14	
S. C. Morning Post	\$29 b.	6,000	\$25	all	30	June	22	Dec.	29 29 { \$1.50 for 1914	

## WRIGHT &amp; HORNEY.

Share and General Brokers

6, Des Vaux Road Central, Tel. address, Rectitude.

CORRECTED TO NOON, 22 JULY, 1915.

ANY SUBSEQUENT ALTERATIONS WILL BE FOUND IN "UP TO THE MINUTE SHARE MARKET NEWS."  
THE TELEGRAPH DOES NOT HOLD ITSELF RESPONSIBLE FOR ANY OF THE ABOVE QUOTATIONS.

## EXCHANGE.

22nd July.

Selling.	T/T Bombay	On Haiphong	8 1/4 prem.
T/T Demand	T/T Demand Bombay	On Saigon	8
30 d/s	T/T Demand Calcutta	On Bangkok	8 1/2
60 d/s	T/T Demand Manila	Buying.	
90 d/s	T/T Demand San F'co & N.Y.	4 m/s. L/C	1.9 11/16
120 d/s	T/T Demand New York	4 m/s. D.P.	1.9 15/16
T/T Shanghai	T/T Demand Japan	6 m/s. L/C	1.9 15/16
Private 30 d/s sight	T/T Demand Marks	30 d/s. Sney & M.	1.9 15/16
T/T Singapore	T/T Demand Germany	30 d/s. San F'co & N.Y.	1.9 15/16
T/T Japan	T/T Demand France	4 m/s. Marks	Nom.
T/T India	T/T Demand Paris	4 m/s. Francs	2.42
Demand India		6 m/s. Francs	2.47

Gold Leaf per tola \$58.80  
Sovereign ..... \$11.25 nom.  
Bar Silver ready ..... 22 9/16 forward

## SUBSIDIARY COINS.

Discount per \$100:  
Chinese ..... 20 cts. pieces \$22 3/4  
Chinese ..... 10 " \$23  
Hongkong 20 cts. pieces \$9 3/8  
Hongkong 10 " \$9 3/8

## BANKS

## INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION

HEAD OFFICE:  
60, Wall Street, New York.  
LONDON OFFICE:  
36, Bishopsgate, E.C.

## BRANCHES:—

BOMBAY. LONDON.  
CALCUTTA. MANILA.  
CANTON. PANAMA.  
CEBU. PEKING.  
COLON. SAN FRANCISCO.  
HANKOW. SHANGHAI.  
HONGKONG. SINGAPORE.  
Kobe. YOKOHAMA.

CAPITAL PAID-UP \$3,250,000  
RESERVE FUNDS \$4,120,000  
(U.S. Gold) \$7,370,000

All kinds of FOREIGN & LOCAL BANKING BUSINESS transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates to be ascertained on application.

N. S. MARSHALL,  
Manager.  
Hongkong, 22nd Oct. 1914

## THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LIMITED.

Established 1880.  
Authorized Capital Yen 48,000,000  
Paid-up Capital " 30,000,000  
Reserve Fund " 19,800,000

Head Office.—YOKOHAMA.

Branches:—  
Amoy, Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai, Hankow, Peking, Tientsin, Harbin, Manchuria, Korea, Japan, London, Lyons, San Francisco, New York, Manila, Cebu, Singapore, Batavia, Soerabaya, Hongkong, Shanghai, Hankow, Peking, Tientsin, Harbin, Manchuria, Korea, Japan, London, Lyons, San Francisco, New York, Manila, Cebu, Singapore, Batavia, Soerabaya.

Interest Allowed on Current Accounts.  
Deposits received for fixed periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

EISHI ONO, Manager.  
Hongkong, 15th March, 1915.

## NOTICES.

## THE CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN AND MORTGAGE CO., LTD.

(Capital Paid up...\$1,250,000.)

Loans on Mortgage of House Property, &c.  
Goods received on Storage.  
Advances made on Merchandise.  
Loans made on the Provident System.

(Rates and Particulars on application.)

The Office of  
TRUSTEE, EXECUTOR OF  
WILLS, ATTORNEY, &c.,  
Undertaken and Executed.  
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.  
General Managers.  
Hongkong, 19th March, 1890

## PEAK TRAMWAY CO. LIMITED

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.  
1.00 A.M. to 1.00 A.M. Every 15 Min.  
1.00 A.M. to 1.00 A.M. Every 15 Min.  
1.00 A.M. to 1.00 A.M. Every 15 Min.  
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NIGHT CARS.  
1.00 P.M. to 1.00 P.M. Every 15 Min.  
1.00 P.M. to 1.00 P.M. Every 15 Min.  
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1.00 P.M. to 1.00 P.M. Every 15 Min.

SATURDAYS.  
Extra Car at 11 midnight.

SPECIAL CARS.  
By Arrangement at the Company's Office.  
Always Ready.

"Peon and punch tickets available for all cars on all days full running at the time stated in the Company's time tables, but not for special cars, can be obtained on application at the Company's Office. No special ticket will be issued and payment therefor has been made in Bank Notes or by Cheques or Comproadors or representing Bank Notes."

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON.

G. 1234 R.

## NOTICE.

Any European, Non-Asiatic or Indian desiring to leave the Colony should apply in writing for permission to do so to the Captain Superintendent of Police, at least 48 hours before the intended hour of departure, giving name, nationality, age, sex, height and occupation of the applicant, and stating the name of the steamer or other vessel or of the hour of the train by which the applicant wishes to leave. Applicants should apply in person for their passes at the Central Police Station between the hours of 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. daily.

Hongkong 9th, July, 1915.

## BANKS

## HONGKONG &amp;amp



